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R. I. Acts on War Vote; Removal Request Limited; Davis Denies OWI Politics

The World's Day—March 28, 1944

New England: R. I. Considers Voting Amendment

Rhode Island legislators met today in the first constitutional convention called in the State in 102 years to consider an article of amendment exempting Rhode Islanders in the armed forces and other services related to the war effort from present registration requirements for voting, and prescribing the time, place, manner and extent of voting for them.

Most Boston citizens are co-operating wholeheartedly with the cleanup drive by picking up debris in their yards, according to 72 inspectors from the Health and Public Works Departments, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner, said today. [Page 2.]

Young men now classified in 4-F must be utilized somehow in the Army's military program to meet the call for young men, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, stated today in Providence, R. I. He said there are about 1,500,000 men under 26 years who are deferred, some of whom must be used in noncombat tasks.

Appointment of Francis J. McNamara of Watertown, Mass., as Deputy Alien Property Custodian has been announced today by James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian.

In Europe: Removal Request Confined to Eire

Britain will make no request of Russia or any government other than Eire for removal of Japanese ministers, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. The considerations which apply in the case of Eire do not apply in the cases of other countries still maintaining Japanese consulates, Mr. Eden explained.

Criticism of Britain's foreign policy was voiced in a long editorial in the Daily Mail which called for an authoritative definition of policy. It charged that present policy "seems to be based on the need for treading delicately between the United States and the U. S. S. R."

Basic English was rejected in favor of natural English or French by a commission appointed by Education Minister of the exiled governments in London to study the possibilities of an international language.

New anti-Jewish measures will be introduced in German-occupied Hungary by the puppet council of ministers, who will also promulgate other decrees designed to effect "radical changes in Hungary's home and foreign policy," the Budapest Radio has announced.

At the French treason trials in Algiers, Col. Pierre Cristofini admitted that he came to Tunisia in December, 1942, to recruit troops for service against United States forces. He said he had dealt with high German officers and recruited 400 Frenchmen, although only 130 enlisted after learning they might have to fight their own countrymen.

Denial of the German government that five British prisoners of war, recaptured after escape in Italy, had been sentenced to execution, has been reported by British official quarters. Britain had asked the Swiss Government to investigate this report, originally given out by the German DNB Agency.

Purge of suspected Fascists in Naples province has begun with suspension of 690 Italians from posts in governmental agencies.

Two Dutch farm hands have been condemned to execution by a German special court in Cologne on charges of stealing and slaughtering and selling or bartering the meat, the Berlin Radio reports. Friends and relatives accused of helping the men have received "severe sentences of penal servitude," the broadcast said.

Washington: Davis Testifies on OWI Bill

Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, denied before the House Rules Committee that the OWI is engaging in partisan political activity. He also denied that the OWI employs any "Communists or fellow travelers." Mr. Davis appeared to testify on a bill proposing to set up a special committee to review OWI's activities.

The U. S. Conciliation Service announced certification to the National War Labor Board of the wage dispute between the Aluminum Company of America and the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America. The dispute involves about 70,000 employees. The union is asking a minimum general wage increase of 15 cents an hour and establishment of a hiring rate of 95 cents an hour.

The National Education Association announced the establishing of a commission on safety education. Robert W. Eaves will be full-time executive secretary.

Civilians will have more butter and cheese, but slightly less meat, during April, May, and June, compared with the first three months of the year, the War Food Administration said.

A flat ceiling of 19 cents a pound on all sales by producers of fancy bulk maple sirup has been established by the Office of Price Administration.

Legislation designed to clear the way for sale of Government-owned ships to "facilitate the adjustment of the Merchant Marine to peacetime operations" was introduced by Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia of the House Merchant Marine Committee. The bill would authorize the Maritime Commission to sell or charter any vessel built by it since Jan. 1, 1941, or any vessel built in the United States and acquired by it during the same period, under specified conditions.

Col. Bryan Houston, OPA Deputy Administrator for Rationing, announced the formation of a National Meat Industry Advisory Committee to serve as a "board of directors" on meat rationing problems.

Americas: Mrs. Roosevelt Arrives in Havana

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived in Havana, Cuba, marking the end of a tour of U. S. bases in the Caribbean and South America.

Canada: Coal Subsidies to Be Paid April 1

Subsidies to Western Canada coal mine operators will be paid by the Government beginning April 1, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told the House of Commons. The subsidies will range from 15 cents to 65 cents a ton, he said.

Australia: Bishops Appeal for Sparing of Rome

Another appeal for the sparing of Rome has come from the Roman Catholic Bishops of Australia, who have joined in a statement protesting destruction of historic cities and civilian life in war, especially from the air, and calling on belligerents not to make a battleground of Rome.

The War:

Latest development on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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150th Anniversary Of U. S. Fleet Marked

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 28

One hundred and fifty years ago yesterday President Washington approved the establishment of the first fleet of the U. S. Navy—six ships and 2,024 men.

Today, that fleet has grown to nearly 1,000 combat ships and almost 3,000,000 men.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston Viewed As Big Center Of Air Service

Glowing picture of city's air future painted as CAB is asked to throw it open to competition.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Picturing the air future of Boston as the most glowing in the entire world, representatives of leading airlines today asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to throw it open to wide competition and development.

Opposition was voiced by American Airlines which now holds exclusive franchise on the Boston to New York route, reputedly the most heavily traveled in the world.

Spearheading today's effort to pry the lid off Boston's tightly held air situation, E. Smythe Gambrell, counsel for Eastern Airlines, asserted the present case involves the biggest issues ever heard by C. A. B. He pointed out that New England has 15 per cent of the nation's population and is the most thickly populated and most highly industrialized section of the country.

Ideal Air Freight

It manufactures quantities of light weight, small-sized items that would be ideal for air freight in the postwar world, Mr. Gambrell pointed out.

Development of swift, convenient through air service would permit New England tool manufacturers, for example, to rush their products to customers all over the nation.

For his own line which runs along the east seaboard and to the south, Mr. Gambrell sought extension of service from the present New York terminal to some 30 New England communities, including Boston.

Under questioning by the board he said his line did not oppose entry to Boston by United Airlines and Transcontinental Western Air, both of which also have applications now being heard; but he said he favored those lines entering Boston from their western gates, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, rather than New York.

100 Round Trips

However, Mr. Gambrell insisted that present traffic would justify 100 round trips daily between Boston and New York, and that postwar prospects are for as much or more traffic. This would support allowing all the major applicants to enter Boston, he said.

He suggested that instead of Northeast Airlines being permitted to extend its service to New York, as recommended by a special examiner for the board,

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Nikolaev Captured by Russian Army; Soviets Encircle Capital of Bukovina; Roosevelt-Hull Seek Freer Peace Hand

U. S. officials act under diplomatic handicap with veto vested in Congress minority.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt now are trying to make America's weight felt in international diplomacy under the rules of a game in which the United States is less able to commit its course in advance than either of its great allies, Russia and Great Britain.

That is part of the reason for Mr. Hull's current scurrying around amid Congressional committees, and the evident anxiety lest a breach occur between the relations of Executive and Legislature on foreign policy.

For in the United States, the Executive and Legislature are divided into separate constitutional compartments often going their owns ways and sometimes antagonistic, and in the United States, alone among great powers, the Executive may make a treaty but a minority of one third plus one of one branch of Congress can block the treaty and ruin the peace.

Special Rules in U. S.

This 165-year-old constitutional requirement imposes a special set of circumstances on Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull in their efforts to negotiate and bargain with America's alllies. American diplomats have not fulfilled their responsibility if they achieve an international agreement that satisfies them, or even the Administration at home; they must always ask themselves, "Can this idea be sold to Congress; will Congress go along?"

Premier Joseph Stalin, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are fully aware of the difficulties of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull. They are aware, too, that they may be defeated in the fall election. Messrs. Stalin and Churchill expect to stay in power, but Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull cannot be so sure of themselves. All these circumstances probably play their part in current international negotiations. They show the vital need, from the point of continuity, of getting Congress to agree with the Executive's foreign policy at each step as it goes along.

Europeans have had difficulty

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Air Generals Get Firsthand Report

Hearing firsthand reports on a large-scale bombing raid by American planes on an aircraft factory in Austria are Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz (right, back to camera), commander of United States Strategic Air Force in Europe; Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining (second from right), commander of United States Army 15th Air Force, and Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker (left-hand man in background), chief of Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. Reporting airmen are (in leather jackets) Lieut. Martin J. Burgwinkle, Clinton, Mass., navigator; Sergeant Louis J. Descak, radio operator, McKeesport, Pa., and Lieut. Fritz Sanburg of Plano, Ill., pilot, who is talking with General Spaatz. Man beside General Spaatz (back to camera) and officer appearing behind General Eaker (in background) were not identified in caption released by Army.

Big American bombers attack Nazi airfields in France—Japanese push into India.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Marshal Stalin today announced the capture of the key port of Nikolaev.

The breath-taking Russian advance on Rumania has brought the Red Army within two miles of Cernauti, Capital of Bukovina, on Hitler's great trunk supply railroad Danzig-Warsaw-Lwow to the Danube mouth.

When that supply line is cut, as it virtually is already, German divisions in Rumania, Bessarabia, and the Black Sea coast 200 miles back to Nikolaev on the Bug, will be without proper communications and will be at the mercy of the Second and Third Ukrainian Armies.

There was every sign that the Germans already were in retreat in Bessarabia and Bukovina. The Russians were only 10 miles from Jassy on the Pruth in Central Bessarabia, which was reported to have been Field Marshal von Mannstein's headquarters. The Red Army had extended its line along the Pruth from 50 to 80 miles overnight and appeared to be in a position to push southward through Rumania down to the Ploesti oil fields and the Danube mouth.

Field Marshal Konev's forces made a temporary halt at the Pruth—presumably to enable supply lines to be established in the rear following the rapid advance.

The next big Russian move would appear to be advance by Marshal Konev's forces poised along the Pruth River into Rumania proper, where Hitler was reported to be rushing all the troops and equipment he can muster to defend the Danube and the Rumanian oil fields.

While the Allies in Italy still were stalled at Cassino in a situation over which Premier Churchill openly has expressed his disappointment, the air offensive continued without let-up. Between 250 and 500 United States heavy bombers attacked German airfields in France, including those at Chartres, Châteaudun, Rheims, and Dijon. The attack followed a heavier blow the previous day at nine German air bases which destroyed 42 German planes at a cost of six bombers and 10 fighters.

Over night, British Mosquitoes pursued their consistent program of attacking previously bombed centers to discourage the rebuilding.

In Burma, the strange Japanese strategy of invading the Indian Province of Manipur when General Stilwell and his Sino - American force are threatening the Japanese base at Myitkyina, was pushed with increasing vigor. Four Japanese columns have penetrated into Manipur, the northernmost heading for Kohima, 60 miles north of Imphal, Capital of the Province.

In the Pacfiic, a new departure was signalized by the use of speedy fighter planes as participants in the aerial offensive against Japanese bases. The Caroline island of Ponape, 425 miles from the nearest American base of Eniwetok, was bombed by Corsair fighters of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing.

Occupation of Germany: Zones Not Yet Defined

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — That Germany will be occupied after its defeat by zones rather than by a general joint occupation of all Allied armies is a completed decision of the highest Allied authorities.

But detailed accounts of exactly where the dividing lines will run and which Allied nation will take which part of Germany are premature. The matter is still pending before the European Advisory Commission. Maps are being drawn and redrawn. Reasons for various allocations are being weighed.

It is, of course, obvious that Russian troops will occupy the eastern part of Germany, but the exact limit of the Russian zone presents some problems not all of which have yet been resolved. The Oder River is the classic dividing line between Slav and Teuton influences in Germany and a logical line for Russian occupation would follow the Oder down to the Danube.

However, this would put Berlin exclusively in the Russian zone. There has been agreement that Berlin shall be occupied jointly by all three, which requires corridors of British and American access to Berlin beyond the Oder-Danube line, unless the Elbe-Danube be used as the basic line.

Changes May Be Made

Suggestions emanating from London that the disposition of the remainder of Germany is complete are even more premature than the boundary of the Russian zone. Many considerations in the problem involve military security and cannot therefore be dis-

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By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIES, March 28—Flight of the civilian population from Dunkirk, Calais, and other points on the invasion coast is beginning to fill the highways as the Germans have been impressing upon the local inhabitants that the invasion was imminent.

The movement has been accentuated since the British Government recently acted to set apart military zones along England's southern and eastern coast.

Inhabitants of other parts of the French coast have been questioning whether to remain at home or flee from the battlefields that are to be.

Farmers and householders have hesitated to leave ancestral properties and, except for those who have been evacuated or bombed out, most of them are remaining. But several hundred thousands have moved inland.

On the roads leading back from the channel may be seen horses

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Huge Air Skein Speeds Allied War in Pacific

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 28—One of the best barometers of the progress of the war here in the Pacific is a gigantic network of passenger and cargo air lines extending from San Francisco.

Not many months ago, a few heavily overworked Douglas transports were bearing the brunt of the air-transport service, hauling a meager trickle of vitally needed war supplies to a couple of "shoestring" battle fronts.

Today a massive fleet of Navy and Army transport planes links the Pacific island bases in a maze of air lines which would startle any commercial air-line executive.

Skies Clear of Foe

Not only has this airways system in some cases more than quadrupled its regular service route distances, but it has moved steadily forward, now flying un-

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Willkie Tells Why Nation Should 'Swap Horses' in Fall

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 28—Carrying his primary campaign to the northwestern reaches of Wisconsin, Wendell L. Willkie is advancing his reasons today why the American people must be ready to change presidential horses in midstream this fall—even in the midst of war.

The need for a change of leadership in the White House, he is contending, is not lessened by the problems of the war and the oncoming peace, it is increased by them.

"The tragedy of our times," he declared, "is that as the fighting is about to reach its climax, as the shaping of the peace is within our grasp, our Government has lost its sense of direction and is failing to make good on its declared purposes.

Says Nation Bogs Down

"We are bogging down internationally by failing to carry out our purposes abroad and we are bogging down domestically by failing to achieve our purposes at home."

In his speech in the massive, well-filled auditorium in Milwaukee last night and again at La Crosse today, Mr. Willkie agreed that the Administration had laid down sound principles in the Atlantic Charter and in the forming of the United Nations, but he asserted:

"We are not applying our stated principles, when it comes to practice, at every successive step we have violated the very principles we have proclaimed.

"The Administration talks about the Atlantic Charter, it pays lip service to the rights of small nations and self-determination of peoples, and then at every step we appear to find it necessary to violate these principles and each time the Secretary of State explains that it is only a minor violation.

Some Examples Cited

"Our Vichy policy raised deep doubts of our purposes all around the world. Perhaps here and there such elements had to be dealt with—although I do not believe so—but when it happens time after time, the reason becomes strained and American democracy and its ideals lose prestige throughout the world. You don't repair these failures by simply restating the general principles as Mr. Hull did a few days ago."

As examples of violation of America's purposes in the war, Mr. Willkie cited also the Government's support of the King of Italy, its association with Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Fascists in Italy and our failure to speak out in favor of settling the Polish border question by international arbitration rather than by force.

Such loss of direction is, he says, lessening enthusiasm for the war, is impairing American influence, and is sapping the moral fervor of the Allied cause.

Mr. Willkie is declaring that the

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Russians Approach Rumania As an Army of Liberation

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28 — With Russian armies on the River Pruth only a few miles from the important Moldavian town of Jassy, the simplest and least disastrous method of liberating the Balkans becomes daily the urgent problem.

In fact its consequences may be far-reaching as far as both the later course of the war and the peace settlement is concerned.

Unless there is what is hardly expectable — a revolution from within Rumania itself—it is generally assumed that Russian tactics will follow the time-honored policy of encouraging the formation of a Rumanian national committee or provisional administration under control of the newly-formed "patriotic front."

Its task would be an appeal to Rumanians for support, with the Russian Army crossing the Pruth and entering Rumania as an army of liberation. The Rumanians themselves will surely have to act speedily if they are to avoid their country becoming a Russo-German battlefield.

Inspiring Lead Lacking

The Russians, it is also considered, likely will form from Hungarian prisoners of war some kind of free Hungarian military unit to participate in Hungary's liberation at the appropriate moment.

One fact which is deductible from the absence of any large-scale risings in Balkan countries following Axis defeats on their frontiers is that in none of these countries have liberation movements backed by a fighting majority of the nation yet appeared.

Opinions may differ as to the causes for this, and propaganda may give false exaggerated ideas regarding achievements by various guerrillas, but there is no gainsaying the fact that hitherto the Western democracies haven't given these peoples the inspiring lead they have been expecting from this direction.

Reviewing the policy the Western Allies have adopted toward these Balkan countries, it is hard

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Subsidies Held as Solution Of Low-Cost Housing After War

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Insisting that slums must go after the war to save the nation's cities from economic blight, B. M. Pettit, President of the New England Regional Council of Housing Officials, today told an all-New England conference that only through government subsidies could low-income families ever be lodged in houses worthy of the American tradition of equal privilege.

Mr. Pettit added the question no longer is whether the nation can afford to remove the slum liability which he classified as the greatest national liability of all times. He posed the modern issue: "Can the nation any longer afford not to remove these harbingers of crime, juvenile delinquency and fire traps?"

"Many of our biggest private real operators," said Mr. Pettit, "agree that slums constitute a form of unfair competition against legitimate business, pulling down rent structures and property values. Generations have failed to remove slums. And Federally sponsored housing projects, as yet, have no more than knocked at the door of vast slum clearance programs which I believe must inevitably follow the war."

Opens Conference

The New Haven Housing Authority Director spoke at the opening day conference of a two-day session of his Council at the Hotel Statler, attracting hundreds of housing experts from all over New England.

There was general agreement among the first-day speakers representing social, civic and govern-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Firemen, Save My Tires —Never Mind the Car

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. — When his automobile caught fire, a motorist telephoned the Fire Department:

"Please send firemen in a hurry so they can save the tires. The car isn't worth much, but—."

Both car and tires were saved.

Allies Must Frame Policy for France, London Paper Says

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The News Chronicle declared editorially today that it would be "grossly unfair to France to suggest that our political relations can be worked out from hand to mouth by the Allies' Commander in Chief."

The newspaper said it was reported that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had protested to the United States State Department that the political affairs of France are not his business. The paper said political relations "ought to be carefully thought out beforehand by the British and United States Governments.

"It would be a fatal error to expect Eisenhower to deal with the suspected Vichy elements. Here Britain and the United States must collaborate with the French National Committee of Liberation. Any attempt to bypass the Committee only can lay up unending trouble in the future."

Russia:

Red Army Tightens Noose on Cernauti

Russian troops inside Bukovina appeared to be strangling the communications of Cernauti from positions in that provincial capital's outskirts, while Red Army

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Boston Yards Inspected In Cleanup Drive

Every yard in Boston is being inspected by a force of 72 experts from the City's Health and Public Works Department, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner, announced today as work was being rushed to put the Hub in shipshape order by Easter.

The inspectors report so far that most citizens are co-operating wholeheartedly with the "clean-up drive" by picking up all debris in their yards.

Wherever trash and garbage accumulations are found, Dr. Gately said that he would issue a legal notice ordering that the premises be put into a sanitary condition within 48 hours.

"The Boston Health Department is asking everyone to make his yard clean and healthful for the good of all. A clean back yard should contain one tightly-covered metal garbage container for each family in the house," Dr. Gately said.

Metal Barrels

"Covered metal barrels sufficient to hold rubbish normally accumulating between collection days may be kept in the yard, in an ash house or in the cellar. At no time, however, should loose garbage and rubbish be left in yards or alleys for this constitutes a menace to health," he said.

Dr. Gately pointed out that there is a shortage of metal barrels but if the inspectors find that there are not sufficient barrels to meet the needs of householders then Mayor Tobin will request the War Production Board to release the barrels required to take care of Boston's needs.

"Every resident of one, two, or three-family houses must by law provide himself with proper receptacles for rubbish and garbage. Tenement house owners, however, must supply them for their tenants and since Jan. 1 of this year the law has required that lodging house keepers have a container in place daily for the use of lodgers," Dr. Gately said.

Get the Habit

In appealing to the people of Boston to gather all the winter's accumulated rubbish and pack it into containers for collection, Dr. Gately asked them to get the habit of always placing rubbish into the receptacles during the week and of depositing garbage into covered pails immediately after its removal from the kitchen.

"If everyone will make proper garbage and rubbish disposal a habit, yards and alleys will automatically stay clean when the spring clean-up program is past," the Health Commissioner asserted.

"Boston's health has remained exceptionally good for the last two wartime years. No severe epidemics have visited our city in that time. Making our city clean and keeping it clean will help to insure the maintenance of our good health record," said Dr. Gately.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Wednesday fair. Temperature about the same as today. Fresh winds tonight diminishing on Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder with fresh winds tonight. Wednesday fair with little change in temperature and diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder tonight. Wednesday fair with little change in temperature. Fresh winds diminishing Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:18 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 3:39 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington
704 Washington
7 School St.
1136 Washington
632 Washington
10 Scollay Sq.

Boston Salutes Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State City Sends Flag to English City

Shown above, with an American flag which Mayor Tobin is sending to the Mayor of Boston, England, is Miss Maude Boston, of the English City, who has been visiting in America and who will take the flag across the Atlantic in time for the Two Bostons Day celebration on July 16, 1944.

Boston's Air Future Pictured In Glowing Terms Before CAB

Continued from Page 1

that Northeast be given added towns in New England to serve.

"Northeast claims," said Mr. Gambrell, "that the New York service would multiply its revenue seven times. Why not give it continued monopoly service in some smaller towns and let it multiply three or four times?"

Mr. Gambrell said Northeast would offer American Airlines no more competition than "a fly on a lazy horse."

"What American needs is a whip, the whip of major air line competition. When we filed these applications it was enough whip to cause American to drop its rates two cents a mile."

Previously, Mr. Gambrell had brought out that American had maintained a rate two cents a mile higher between Boston and New York than the same line had charged passengers for travel over routes where competition existed.

The sharpest shafts at today's hearing were aimed at the report of the CAB's examiner, Thomas Wrenn, who recommended the Northeast extension to New York and also advised that American add several southern New England cities to its service.

In addition to its New York service, American has a certificate for service to Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago, but this service is suspended because of the war.

The competing lines all are asking CAB for a chance at the rich New England market, which in addition to dense passenger traffic has many freight possibilities, and, because of its geographical position in relation to the northern stepping stones to Europe, should have postwar advantages in the transatlantic service.

H. O. Hale, General Counsel for American Airlines, urged the board to resist "public and political pressure and spellbinding" for additional carriers to compete with American between Boston and New York.

American has the sole certificate for the route, No. 18, and Mr. Hale said "the same pioneers" who started the route in 1929 "are still with us."

"We were heroes at one time in New England," Mr. Hale said, "at the time of the great storm. But public interest changes from time to time and there is extreme pressure now for additional service to New England."

Mr. Hale said if the Board yielded to the pressure being applied from all sides, "the tide will continue right over you and you are going to end up with a most unsound system of air transportation. . . ."

Coke Defendants Plead Not Guilty On Conspiracy Charges in U. S. Court

Not guilty pleas to charges of conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce and the manufacture, sale, and distribution of coke for heating purposes in the six New England states, were entered today in the United States District Court by two associations, five corporations and nine individuals.

This is the first group of New England fuel dealers to face Federal prosecution for alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Arraigned before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., bail of $2,000 without surety for each person and corporation was fixed, and 30 days allowed for the filing of special pleas. Court approval was given to the waiving of the fingerprinting of the defendants, which is the usual procedure. Edmond J. Ford, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, who is in charge of the Boston office of the Antitrust Division, directed the investigation into the alleged violations.

Defendants arraigned today were: Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates of Boston and Halfdan Lee of Brookline, its president; New England Coke Company of Boston and Robert M. Folsom of Reading, its president, and Robert Tibolt of Newton, its vice-president; the Connecticut Coke Company of New Haven, and Hugh MacArthur, of Hamden, Conn., its president, and Edward L. Flahive of New Haven, an employee; Debevoise-Anderson Company, Inc., of Boston, and Commissioner A. Wyatt of Portsmouth, N. H., its vice-president; Converse-Carlisle Coal Company of Springfield and William M. Johnson of Longmeadow, its president, and William H. Flood of Longmeadow, an employee; Punderson Coal Company of Springfield and Frank E. Punderson, its president, and the fuel credit exchange of Springfield.

Palmstrom Resigns As Art School Head

Resignation of Philip O. Palmstrom as Acting President of the Massachusetts School of Art, effective March 31, was announced today by Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren, who simultaneously announced the appointment of Otis Philbrick to succeed him.

Mr. Philbrick, who has been on the Art School faculty since 1928, has served as head of the department of drawing and painting and as director of the evening school. Mr. Philbrick has exhibited paintings and lithographs in many of the important museums of the United States.

Special 50th Anniversary Sale 1894-1944

FLOWERING DOGWOODS

Aristocrats of Flowering Trees

White and Deep Pink Blossoms in May before their leaves appear.

White Flowering Dogwood $3.50
Pink Flowering Dogwood 6.00
2 Trees 4 to 5 ft. regularly (at the nursery) $9.50

2 TREES *Shipped anywhere in New England for*

1 White Flowering Dogwood
1 Pink Flowering Dogwood
4 to 5 feet bare-rooted
(non-poisonous, of course)
only $5.00 *delivered!*

This offer is good until April 6 but not one day later.

Send for 1944 catalog

We do not suggest planting North of Massachusetts except at customer's risk.

Bay State Nurseries, Inc.
North Abington, Mass.
Telephone Rockland 26

Only 1 of these 50th Anniversary offers to a customer. No C. O. D. orders accepted.

Italy Termed Preview of Big European Job

Italy has been a preview of difficult conditions awaiting the Allies on their road to Berlin, and has proved the necessity of speeding supplies to civilians after invasion if all military and political objectives are to be achieved, Adlai E. Stevenson, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Navy, declared last night.

Recently returned from Italy where he was chief of an economic mission for the Foreign Economic Administration, Mr. Stevenson gave a summary of problems facing the Allies in rehabilitation work to the Beacon Society of Boston meeting at the Algonquin Club.

"The only safe assumption is that the factors of devastation, hunger, inflation, confusion, and demoralization of economy and government which have characterized Italy will be found in varying degrees behind the Nazis' army throughout Europe," he said.

"Food, sanitation and civil order will be the first requirement. But beyond this limited objective are other goals. Delay in planning and initiating essential rehabilitation will only injure local morale, multiply our burdens, prolong the period during which we must feed the populations, and impair our larger interest in laying the foundations of enduring peace."

AMG Doing Good Job

The Allied Military Government has done "admirable, and in many cases, heroic work" in coping with the inadequate food supply, ineffective local government, limited number of personnel, and demoralized transportation in an overpopulated, rugged, impoverished, and backward portion of the country, he said. However, their problems have been multiplied by the unexpected slowness of the Allied military campaign and the organizational confusion in the planning and execution of their own civilian supply program, he added.

Describing his trip from Palermo in Sicily to the cliffs outside Cassino, Mr. Stevenson portrayed the Italian scene as one smashed with shell holes, littered with the machines of invasion, and populated by largely homeless, hungry people.

"Studies by the Allied Military Government in Sicily show that the cost of living had increased 150 per cent from September, 1942, to September, 1943, and had risen to 200 per cent by the first of November," he stated. "It is now probably over 300 per cent."

In Naples, as in other areas, virtually all staple foods except the daily bread ration of 200 grams, or a little over four slices of bread, are obtained at "black market" prices, even by the Italian police who were called in by the AMG to assist in enforcement.

Solution of the food problem depends heavily upon the importation of more flour, and transportation, according to Mr. Stevenson. The AMG gathered together some 690 Italian trucks in Naples and the vicinity, and it was all they could do to keep 125 of them in operation. All over the liberated area demoralization of transport and distribution has presented almost unsurmountable obstacles. There have been insufficient maintenance, spare parts, tires, and other equipment for years.

"The magnitude of the food supply program alone leaves no uncertainty that the United Nations will be hard put to it to supply the minimum requirements of liberated Europe over any extended period," he stated. "Prompt selective rehabilitation of industry and agriculture to increase self-support in food and essential consumer goods seems to be the only answer."

If Italy is an experimental laboratory in rehabilitation of civilians for Allied forces, the Germans have made it a school for destruction, especially in Naples, he declared.

Germans Destroy Utilities

"The German industrial demolition was done very systematically and thriftily. They concentrated on public utilities and the larger industrial plants. . . . But their technique was mostly selective demolition—don't waste explosives blowing up heavy concrete walls; put little charges in a transformer, electric motor housings, gear boxes, switchboards; crack all weight-carrying structural members so that operation will be impossible without complete rebuilding."

Filling Planned At Logan Airport

Plans for making 500,000 cubic yards of additional fill between the new north-south runway now under construction and the present field at Logan International Airport, East Boston, was submitted today to the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission for approval by the State Public Works Commission.

The additional fill will provide a 75-foot wide taxi strip from the airport to the new runway at Governor's Island and will cost an estimated $125,000. If approved by the Aeronautics Commission the plan will go to the Governor and Executive Council for final approval.

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'Slums Must Go'

By a Staff Photographer

Official Speakers at New England Housing Conference

(Left to right) Sidney T. Strickland, Secretary-Treasurer of the New England Regional Council of the National Association of Housing Officials and member of State Housing Board of Massachusetts; William J. Donovan, Vice-President of Regional Council and Secretary of the Newport (R. I.) Housing Authority; B. M. Pettit, President of the Regional Council and Director of the New Haven (Conn.) Housing Authority.

Marine Colonel's Driver Tells Of the Landing at New Britain

War Activities in New England

Being a Marine colonel's driver isn't as easy at it looks, Corporal James D. Mackay, son of Mrs. Cyril Jewer of Arlington, Mass., told some of his envious buddies recently, somewhere in New Britain.

"Colonels get into the tightest spots, but it's usually up to the driver to get them out," he said.

The Corporal related that when his force landed on New Britain at Cape Gloucester, he and the Colonel were the first to leave the landing craft when it beached in a small jeep tank.

"When those big water-tight doors swung open, all I could see in front of me was jungle and enemy territory. Planes began to attack and strafe as soon as we hit the sand . . . and there was no place to hide," he said.

Zig-zagging down the beach the vehicle smashed through a weak spot in the jungle and the occupants took cover.

And there were still more experiences when the Marines took their main objective, Hill 660.

"I'll swap jobs with any of you," he said with a grin.

Neighborly Help

Residents of the town of Everett helped a neighbor in need last night when Mayor Frank E. Lewis handed a check for $509, representing a long list of donors, to Marine Corporal Dale Wray. Corporal Wray, wounded recently, lost his home and $600 in savings in a fire last month. This partial return will help him and his wife and four-month old son toward saving enough for that down payment for a house on which they had been planning.

Camp Changes

From Washington comes the report that 22 Army camps and air force installations throughout the country are undergoing a change-over from their present operating status to a "stand-by" basis. Camp Niantic in Connecticut has already been placed on the "stand-by" basis, under which operations are suspended and caretakers stationed at the installations to keep them in readiness for future use.

Need for Soldiers

"The need for soldiers as GI soldiers at this moment takes precedence over the need for specialists," Col. Herman Beukema, Director of the Army Specialized Training Program, yesterday told an assembly of trainees at Yale University.

He indicated that although the immediate future of the ASTP remains uncertain, the record of its graduates was a "vindication of the principle underlying its creation."

"The first adverse criticism of the quality of ASTP graduates has yet to be received," Colonel Beukema said.

Sisters in WAC

Among 22 WAC recruits from the Boston area who left today for basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., were two sisters from Winchester, Barbara and Elizabeth Dempsey, who are joining two brothers already in the armed forces.

A list of the recruits who left today included:

Vera Benedict, Medford; Pauline G. Blackburn, Natick; Mary L. Cahill, Brookline; Ellen Campbell, Somerville; Mary E. Currier, Everett; Charlotte L. Dodge, Arlington; Barbara and Elizabeth Dempsey, Winchester; Marie F. Dufresne, Haverhill; Dorothy L. Fitts, Winchester; Hazel B. Fleming, Lawrence; Helen L. Gaskell, Everett; Bertie M. Hale, Boston; Claire P. Mullins, South Boston; Gertrude Parmeggiani, Somerville; Josephine T. Haley, Brockton; Edith R. Mitchell, Dorchester; Catherine P. Norton, Dorchester; Mary E. Rheaume, Haverhill; Catherine M. Ryan, Lowell; Theresa R. Gigliotti, Haverhill; Dorothy Kiejna, Chelsea; Dorothy L. Sullivan, South Boston; Marie E. Vigliorolo, Dracut.

Two Opium Smugglers Are Sentenced

Vincent Dang van Hien, a native of French Indo-China, who was arraigned in U. S. District Court today on charges that he had brought 22.7 ounces of opium into the country without payment of tax, had difficulty in making himself understood and in understanding what was said to him. He speaks French and very little English.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., got around that, however. He conversed in French with the defendant who pleaded guilty to importing the opium for his own use. Customs officials said it was the largest seizure of opium made in Boston since 1939.

The defendant was sentenced to three months in jail.

Held on similar charges, Graciano Fabila, a native of the Philippine Islands, was sentenced to one month by the judge who said the defendant appeared to have been a victim of circumstances, since he joined the ship of which he was a crew member too recently to have been deeply involved in the illegal movement of opium.

In another dope trial, Mrs. Ruth A. Drake, Negress, of Boston, was given a sentence of 30 days in a penitentiary type of institution on a charge of contempt of court for giving false information.

The defendant appeared before Judge Wyzanski for trial on an indictment charging conspiracy in connection with the distribution and sale of marihuana.

Questioned by the court as to her financial ability to employ counsel, the defendant said she did not have funds or assets. A court officer informed the Judge that she had $100 in her possession at that moment. Judge Wyzanski asked her if that was true. She admitted it, and was immediately sentenced to 30 days for contempt. Her scheduled trial was postponed until after she has served her sentence.

Boston Firm Wins Insulation Award

In a competition between major home-insulation contractors throughout the United States, the Eagle Insulation Company of Boston has won the 1944 Eagle-Picher Quality Contractor Award for outstanding contribution to the nation's fuel conservation program. The award was made to J. Henry Brody, General Manager, last night at a banquet in the Hotel Lexington, New York City.

The occasion high-lighted the 1944 Eagle-Picher Home Insulation Seminar, where the importance of continuing the fuel conservation drive was discussed.

T. C. Carter, Vice-President and General Manager of the Insulation Division of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, presided at last night's meeting and declared that as much as 40 per cent of the original amount of fuel used in a house can be saved through insulation. This means, he said, that there is an added 40 per cent of this fuel going to some factory, an increased transportation, or increased manpower at wells or mines.

He asserted that one ton of mineral wool used as insulation can save three tons of coal per season or 500 gallons of fuel oil. The production of mineral wool for the home insulation industry, he said, is unhandicapped by manpower shortages and, if used to capacity, is sufficient to reduce fuel requirements 30,000 tons of coal a week or 4,500,000 gallons of fuel oil.

The Seminar group determined to continue its Certified Job Plan, under which individual contractors follow rigid quality workmanship requirements and issue to the customer a signed certificate to that fact.

Oil Consumers Warned

Massachusetts fuel oil consumers should not have used more than 83 per cent of their total ration to date, the Regional Office of Price Administration said today. The figure was released in OPA's weekly fuel oil index, designed to help oil-burning householders to budget their rations.

Subsidy Plan For Low-Cost Housing Urged

Continued from Page 1

ment groups that Mr. Pettit was right in his contention that slum clearance was still an objective rather than a target that had as yet received any direct hits. Slum clearance, in its strictest application of wiping out the nation's worst housing, he said, cannot be attained without a full government subsidy.

"As yet the government has not seen fit to go to a full subsidy. Hence, the lowest income brackets are still in dire need of better housing. Something has got to be done to reach this lowest income group."

Mr. Pettit deplared the fact that war housing was being confused in the public mind with public housing which, he said, have no relationship. War housing, under attack from many sources for its alleged absence of sound planning, design and construction, is not public housing, but is emergency housing built under wartime conditions that inevitably produce weaknesses, he said. Public housing, he pointed out, is planned housing fitted to the needs of slum families in so far as maximum subsidies are available.

The conference primarily concerned itself with unscrambling the deluge of rumors concerning postwar housing, prewar housing, war housing, public housing, and prefabrication, all of which have built up what Mr. Pettit termed a "confused public picture" of the aims of the Federal government in housing.

The main issue, he said, is "whether we are going to clean out the slums or are we going to continue to allow them to run down our cities?"

He hurled a distinct challenge at private enterprise in the remark: "Private capital has not cleaned out the slums in generations of building. And I question if private enterprise can ever rehouse our low-income families, despite its claims, without some form of heavy Government subsidy."

Mr. Pettit suggested that housing authorities take inventory of what has been accomplished under government housing programs to date in order to see if it is not possible to do away with the nation's worst slums instead of beating around the fringes.

"Of course there have been mistakes," he admitted, "and there will probably be more of them. But the objectives are plain, the organization is all in place and the men at the helm of housing are intelligent enough to know that our cities are in mortal danger from the evils of slums. And there is plenty of evidence throughout the country that public housing has made an excellent start. The question is, "Where do we go from here?"

At tomorrow's concluding session, Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, will address the conference on "Postwar Public Housing."

Labor Shifts Reported At New Low Ebb

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Labor turnover, one of the major handicaps to war production, has declined lately in some of the most important war plants in the Boston area, inquiry today disclosed.

"Shopping around for jobs with more money is less apparent," reported the personnel manager of one of the biggest war plants in New England. "There are fewer opportunities. Shifting around has diminished. We have less turnover than six months ago."

Similarly the manager of another notable key plant said, "Our turnover is at the lowest ebb in a long while. It has declined very definitely. We are are below the average for the area."

Both credited the controls of the War Manpower Commission with restricting the tendency to quit one job to go to another. "The WMC rules may not seem too effective but they are really effective," commented one, while the other added, "The WMC has made it more difficult to shift. Though it is having as many or more requests for changes, many are denied."

Jobs Frozen

"All the jobs are frozen, they can't leave here for any kind of a job," came the word from one of the largest and most urgent sources of war output in the region.

"We have very little turnover here, it is negligible, I can't see any change," another plant said.

Keen demand for more workers was reported from several of the principal war establishments in the area. "Few people are coming for jobs," the manager of one noted. "Formerly we got plenty coming in. I feel there are plenty of people in this area to handle all the jobs we've got, but they've read in the papers that the war is about over, and many have gone back into the home. I can't figure it out any other way. There were more at work in the Boston area last Fall than now. We are very shorthanded."

The campaign for more war workers that has been in prospect for some time will probably open in May, according to today's outlook. The first brief preliminary inquiry into the possibilities has been completed and accepted. Within a few days a limited group of trained interviewers will begin making a spot check of the city. The task will take five or six weeks.

To Visit Homes

The interviewers will visit homes and talk with members of various income groups to see how they feel about going into war plants. This survey is designed to furnish the best method of approach to the big campaign, which will be carried on through extensive advertising and other types of appeal.

Samples of sentiment already taken here in the first steps do not indicate that local people are leaving war jobs because of a feeling the war is over, it is reported. The majority of those interviewed thought war industry still needed workers.

The recruitment campaign, which aims at taking Boston out of Group II of the War Manpower Commission's labor supply ratings with its restrictions on new contracts coming into the area, is being handled by the Ways and Means Committee, headed by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Greater Boston Citizens' War Manpower Committee.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will give a talk at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 p. m., on "Italian Galleries." Free to the public.

"Chinese Paintings" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Employment Gain Shown

Employment in manufacturing establishments covered by the monthly Massachusetts State survey showed a gain of 3,949 employees in February, but this increase is explained by officials as due principally to ending of the Fall River textile strike, and does not indicate a trend. Average weekly earnings declined 29 cents to $43.16 for the 524,020 work wage earners reported on.

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McNutt Proposes 4-F's Be Used in War Effort

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt advised Congress today against enacting national service legislation — a wartime control recommended by President Roosevelt just 11 weeks ago.

The Indianan, who has held a series of high posts under Mr. Roosevelt, told a House military subcommittee it would be "little less than tragic" to displace voluntary co-operation with "military or bureaucratic processes."

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt proposed today to a House military affairs subcommittee that Congress impose on all 4-F's (physically deferred) a logical obligation to serve in the war effort.

Those physically capable and not already in war jobs would be directed into war industries to replace the able-bodied men from 18 to 26 who are to be taken into the Army in large numbers during the next few months.

The need for replacements will be especially urgent, Mr. McNutt said, in hot, heavy, dusty, low-wage and geographically-isolated jobs.

Four-F's could be utilized now, without additional Congressional authority, if the Army would draft them and furlough them into essential industries, but he inferred that military officials were not willing to do this.

Plan Explained

News that limited compulsion over 4-F's is being discussed as the most feasible means of making replacements for industry, now worried about losing key men to the draft, was first broken to the Committee last Friday, March 24, by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson. In general, the plan follows a bill that was introduced several months ago in the House by Representative Clare Luce (R) of Connecticut.

As Mr. McNutt explained the plan today, 4-F's able to work and not needed in industry would be granted occupational deferments. If they were able to work but unwilling, they would be inducted into the Army for noncombat work. The United States Employment Service would keep track of their whereabouts.

Mr. McNutt estimated that there is a pool of about 3,000,000 4-F's between 18 and 37 who could be drawn upon for essential work. At the present time, he said, "they are free agents to unique degree," though he admitted that the majority are already in essential activity.

Those that would be drawn upon first, he indicated, would be 500,000 engaged in retail and wholesale trade, 300,000 in service industries, 50,000 in finance and a substantial number of students.

Although he insisted that his voluntary, decentralized manpower control program has been a definite success, Mr. McNutt said the time had come for a "limited power of compulsory assignment" to meet emergency demands.

Today's manpower problem, he described as "statistically easy," but "psychologically difficult" because of workers' idea that the war is about over and it is time to get into postwar jobs.

Fewer Shortages

Actually, he said, there are fewer manpower shortages today than since the early months of 1943. War production generally is on schedule or ahead and American output is now equal to that of all the rest of the world put together.

Job turnover, he told the committee, is now "below normal," the "Wuit Rate" having been reduced from 6.2 per cent in Sept. 1943 to 4.58 per cent in January, 1944.

He concluded that the nation's manpower mobilization for war has been a success, "there has been no single panacea," he declared, "but the job has been done, and in a thoroughly democratic manner with unprecedented community co-operation."

To meet manpower needs of the nine war production programs that now stand highest on the priority lists, demands of west coast airplane plants and shipyards have been drastically cut and contracts have also been made in Buffalo, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Louisville, Mr. McNutt said.

Employment in munitions, he said, dropped from 9,700,000 in November to 9,400,000 in February.

Most critical manpower pinches today, he said, are in railroads, lumber, coal, and cotton textiles. It would be in jobs in these industries that most 4-F's would presumably be directed if Congress decides that they shall be compelled to take essential war jobs. In coal mining, Mr. McNutt told the committee, 40,000 men are needed to meet 1944 goals. The railroads have 85,000 workers listed for induction by July 1. Cotton textile output will be 10 per cent under estimated requirements unless more manpower is available.

Mr. McNutt argued that some degree of compulsion will be necessary in making manpower assignments from now on because the Army cannot see far ahead in either its manpower or equipment requirements and will be calling for quick changes. Compulsion is the only way to get the flexibility of assignment necessary, he explained.

While the Army is asking chiefly for men under 26 now, there is a distinct possibility that the age limit will be raised to 28 or 29 if sufficient able-bodied men are not available in the lower age group, Mr. McNutt revealed.

School Aids Draft

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The Illinois Selective Service School, for men once rejected for military service because of illiteracy, will hold its first formal graduation program tomorrow night with 45 men finishing the course and reported to their draft boards as available for military service.

Selective Service officials said the school was the first of its kind in the country and was started in September, 1942, due to the large number of rejections because of illiteracy.

About 75 men already have completed the schooling and 57 already are in service, said Louis A. Boening, Assistant State Director of Selective Service. About 200 more are attending night classes.

When the 45 to be graduated started school, Mr. Boening said, none could spell or write his name or read it when written.

Pennsylvania Acts

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28 (AP)—Pennsylvania Selective Service headquarters today ordered the State's 422 local draft boards to begin April 1 calling registrants under 26 for pre-induction examination before summoning any men over that age, regardless of family or occupational status of the older group.

Letters addressed to the board's listed eight groups in the order which they are to be called. The first four groups comprised men under 26, with the fourth including fathers under 26 now in deferred classifications, 2-A and 2-B. Fifth on the list were nonfathers over 26 now in Class 1-A or 1-AO.

Liberty Ship Inspector Testifies He Was Muzzled

SEATTLE, March 282 (AP)—An inspector testified before the Senate Truman Committee March 27 that he was muzzled by his superiors at the Kaiser-operated Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Yard whenever he attempted to report faulty construction of Liberty ships.

The inspector, Marcus R. Dukes, employed by the Maritime Commission in the Oregon Yard, until a superior recently suspended him, said Kaiser officials adopted an arbitrary, high-handed policy whenever he sought to point out production mistakes.

The Senate group is conducting an investigation into Liberty ship weaknesses.

He testified after five steamship company officials declared the Liberty ships generally had served their purpose and delivered greatly needed cargoes. They testified that most of the faults, such as cracked plates, had developed in cold water.

William Semar, Northland Transportation Company general manager, charged that the reports of Liberty ship difficulties had been exaggerated. He attributed part of the responsibility to politics and an unidentified congressman's desire for publicity.

Inspector Dukes told the Committee "there was little use of trying to make a report to Washington simply because such complaints were likely to wind up in a Kaiser waste basket."

"Because of improper welding procedures," he testified at another point, "the flat keel plates on Oregon Liberties were so badly buckled they looked like ocean waves."

Mr. Dukes charged that inspectors were threatened and intimidated by E. A. Mortensen, chief company inspector at Oregon, who, Mr. Dukes said, suspended him. Mr. Dukes left Oregon two weeks ago to work in Kaiser's Vancouver, Wash., plant, where escort carriers are being constructed.

When you've turned in all grease,
Bits of paper and scrap,
You'll have dealt the Axis a blow,
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Other Days, Other Ways—in War

Wide World

These Protected Philadelphia 166 Years Ago

Army engineers call it Washington's "Secret Weapon," but just how secret it was is a question. Certainly the British fleet did not get up the Delaware River to attack Philadelphia, and it may have been because it knew of the huge timber cribs armed with anchor-like spearheads that lay beneath the water, where they had been sunk by Washington's army as a trap for unwary ships. They have just been discovered by Army engineers in the course of operations for deepening the Delaware River channel for big ships. The cribs, weighted down with stones, have been under water all these years and are in very good state of preservation.

Supreme Court Bars Forcible Induction

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a Selective Service registrant cannot be forcibly inducted into the Army against his will, but if he refuses to submit to induction he violates the Selective Service Act "as clearly as one who refuses to report" to the Army.

The 8-to-1 decision reversed a ruling by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals that Arthur Goodwyn Billings, former University of Texas instructor, was inducted into the Army after the Army oath—which he refused to take—had been read to him. Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented.

The Court's opinion, by Associate Justice William O. Douglas, said, in line with previous court rulings, that unless a registrant reports at the induction station, he may not challenge the legality of his Selective Service classification in the court.

"But we can hardly say that he must report to the military in order to exhaust his administrative remedies and then say that if he does so report he may be forceably inducted against his will."

A draft registrant, the Court ruled, becomes actually inducted under provisions of the Selective Act when, "in obedience to the order of his board and after the Army has found him acceptable for service, he undergoes whatever ceremony or requirements of admission the War Department has prescribed."

Until induction occurs, the court said, the registrant is subject to civil jurisdiction under the Selective Service Act and not to military authority.

In another action today, the court agred to review the constitutionaltiy of Army orders for the evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast. The orders were challenged by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, a United States citizen, who was removed from his home in San Leandro, Calif.

A request for a review of a decision that employees in the central wadehouse of a chain-store system are exempt from the Wage-Hour Act was refused by the Supreme Court.

The decision, by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court, specifically concrened Block's Shoe Stores, which operate retail stores in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and has a warehouse and central officein Stattle, Wash.

Roosevelt Message Sent to King Peter

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed America's "admiration and friendship" for the Yugoslavs in a message to King Peter on the third anniversary of that nation's entry into war.

His message, dated March 27, and released today by the Yugoslav Government in exile, said:

"Three years ago today the Yugoslav people rallied to begin their gallant struggle against the forces of oppression and tyranny, a struggle that has become an epic in the minds and hearts of Americans. In greeting Your Majesty on this anniversary I extend to the embattled people of Yugoslavia an expression of America's admiration and friendship."

Negro Interpreter Has Praise for U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—Lieut. Donald G. Harper, Negro interpreter for the British Maritime Service, who has lived in six countries and speaks 11 languages, including Japanese, said in an interview:

"There is no future for the Negro in any country better than in this one."

He was one of a total population of 90 in Japan, and lost his wife and 9-year-old son in the 1923 earthquake there.

"Any negro who feels that the Japs feel a racial kinship to him is laboring under a terrifically false impression," he said. "The Japs could afford to be tolerant when you traveled for miles upon miles without seeing a Negro, but they feel as superior to the Negro as any bigoted white American."

Industrial Safety Rises Despite War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — How America is meeting record war-production demands and at the same time lowering its accident rate on the industrial front is being told today by speakers representing industry, public health, and the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission at the convention of the Greater New York Safety Council here.

The story of a Government arsenal which handles the "most dangerous" explosives, and in which only one employee has been killed by explosion, and that by a direct violation of safety rules, since 1940 was disclosed by Col. W. E. Larned, commanding Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, N. J.

A safety program based on education, engineering, and enforcement was responsible for the record of one fourth the number of lost-time accidents and one half the days lost in factories producing inert products, he told delegates to the three-day meeting.

Minute Men Help

Establishment of "safety minute-men" made up of department store employees responsible for the safety of customers and workers has reduced the number of accidents in a large New York department store. Bertha E. Helzer, Personnel Supervisor of Hearn Department Stores, told a meeting at today's conference session how sharing of responsibility had yielded not only valuable safety suggestions from employees, but a concentrated drive for safety and security on the job.

Coincidental with the opening of the conference, the National Safety Council made public a report which indicated a 3 per cent drop in industrial accidents during the past year in spite of increased employment and new and untrained workers engaged in top-speed work.

The outstanding record of the 1,500,000 workers in 300 Navy shipyards, where accidents had been reduced 16.9 per cent, with a saving of 5,000,000 man-hours and $6,000,000 in production effected in Gulf Coast shipyards alone was cited in the report.

Despite the great increase in enlistments, accidental fatalities in the armed services is only the fifth cause of fatalities in the United States, and this was attributed to better and more thorough safety training. Training accidents in the Army Air Forces have been reduced to the point where 95 pilots out of 100 are trained without injury of any kind.

Safety on Furlough

Moreover, there has been a 61 per cent decline in off-duty accidents among servicemen leaving Army Sixth Service Command posts on pass or furlough following distribution of safety off-the-job pamphlets.

The Army Air Service Command has turned in a record of saving an estimated 400,000 man days of production among 300,000 employees.

That there is much room for improvement on the home front by civilians, however, is seen in the figures for the year. Despite a slight decline over last year, motor vehicles are still the greatest offenders, with the home coming next.

Commenting on the figures for the nation in general, Col. John Stilwell, Council president, observed:

"The fact that the rising tide of industrial accidents has been halted and even shoved back a little in the face of such conditions is a credit to industry in general and a tribute to those safety-minded companies which have proved that accidents can be stopped, even in the face of war."

The size and importance of the task ahead, however, is seen in the announcement that the national accident toll for the year had cost 350,000,000 lost man days of production and a $5,000,000,000 economic loss.

The accident-prevention effort described in the report was termed by Willliam A. Irvin, Chairman of the Council's Trustees and former President of the United States Steel Corporation, as "the first strongly organized accident-prevention program ever developed on a scale commensurate with the size of our accident program, and is the first major safety movement supported and conducted in the public interests."

DICK TODD, Blue Network singing star featured on "Lower Basin Street", says, "For that air of smartness, I wear Adam Hats."
Mr. Todd's preferred hat note for Spring is the Adam Five $5. Other styles to $10.
Stores and Agencies Everywhere

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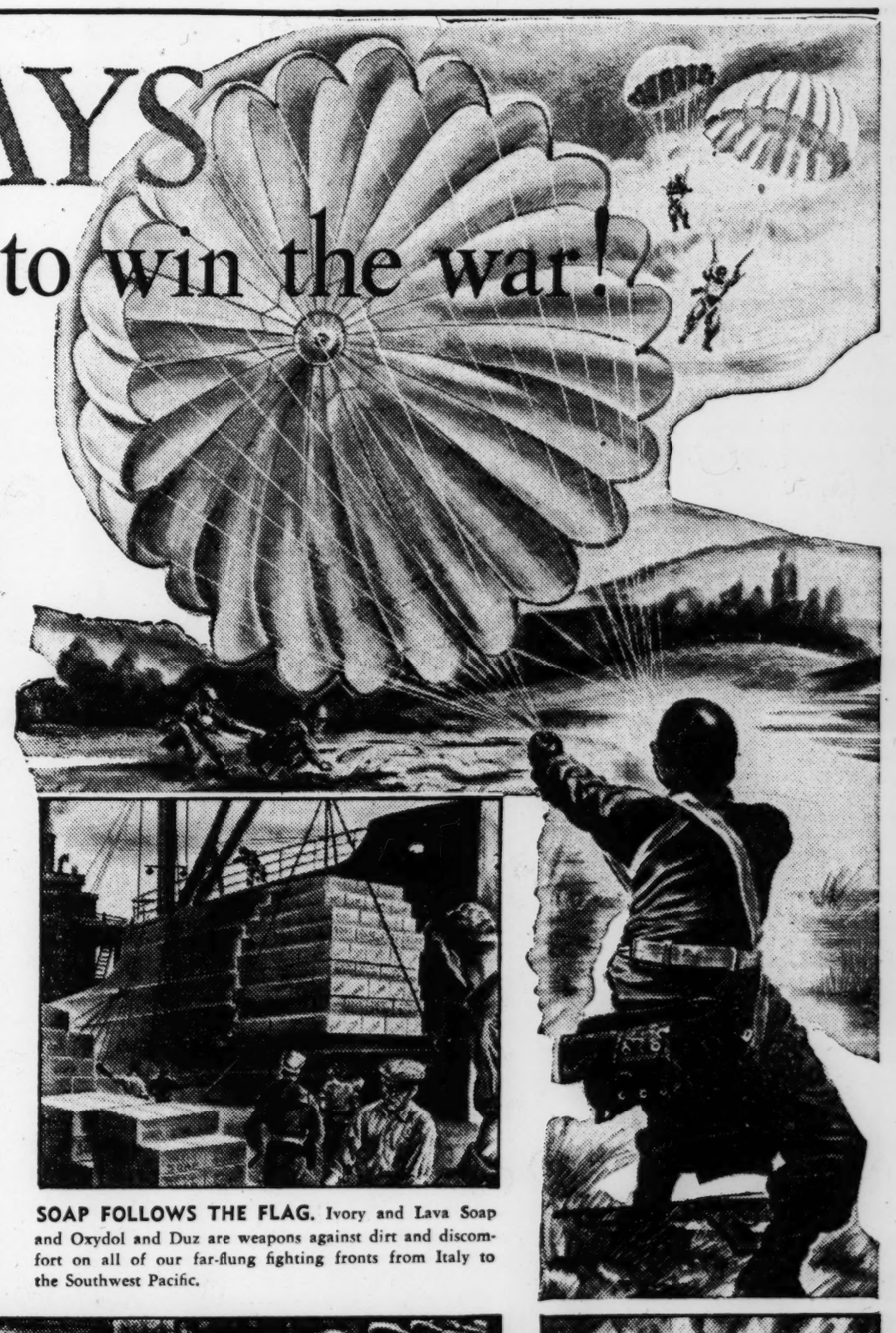

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Soap is a weapon of war as well as a tool of peace. Don't waste soap. Don't hoard it. Use it wisely and use it well.

For, the cleanliness of every home and every worker is soap's contribution to the nation's well being. And only a fit, clean, on-the-job nation can produce the planes and ships and guns needed for victory.

MEDALS FOR MOTHERS haven't been provided yet, but millions of women are helping the war effort just by keeping their families clean. Cleanliness fights dirt and contamination, helps keep the home front fit and on the war job. Be sure to use enough soap wherever needed—don't *waste* a particle!

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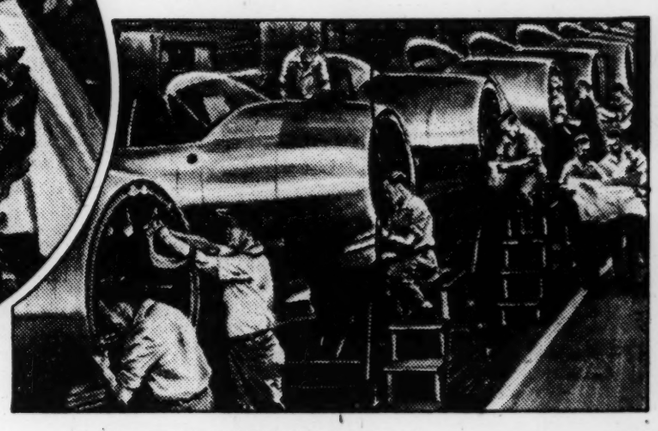

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Two Stage Shows Opening This Week—Art Exhibitions—News of the Screen

'Pretty Little Parlor' Tonight; 'Allah Be Praised' Wednesday

By Wednesday night every legitimate playhouse in town except the Copley will be active. This is the most impressive theatrical line-up in town since the first week in January, when the same five houses were open.

The first of this week's two downtown openings comes tonight with the arrival of "Pretty Little Parlor" at the Wilbur. The new play, by Claiborne Foster, is described as a comedy about a woman who thinks that no man can help but be fascinated by her. This confidence leads both the lady and her family into embarrassing situations.

Stella Adler will play the central character with Sidney Blackmer returning from the screen to the stage to do the other featured role. The supporting company will include Edward Begley, Augusta Dabney, Marilyn Erskine, Kip Good, Paul Parks, Mel Roberts, Hildred Price, and Walter Kelly. The production has been directed by Ralph Bellamy who is co-producer with John Moses. Stewart Chaney designed the scenery, and Paul Du Pont the costumes.

Miss Foster's most recent appearance in Boston was not as a playwright but as an actress. She was in the cast of "Mr. Sycamore," which the Theater Guild brought to Boston on a try-out tour a season ago with Stuart Erwin as the principal player. That engagement marked her return to the stage after absence of a decade. Earlier appearances here were in such pieces as "The Patsy," "Spitfire," and "Applesauce."

But the present play is not her first effort as a writer for the stage. She wrote and appeared in "On the Wing," which she sold to Molly Picon when she married and left with her husband to live in Brazil. And she was also the co-author of "Give Me Diamonds," which was presented at Columbia University.

* * *

'Allah Be Praised'

"Allah Be Praised," which comes Wednesday night to the Shubert to begin a nine-day engagement, has already had a preliminary debut in Philadelphia. It was off the stage last week while some revisions were being made and new members of the cast were being fitted into their roles. Patricia Morison, who has come East from Hollywood, now heads the cast, with John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh, and Joey Faye among the headliners.

Miss Walsh will be remembered in Boston from her first appearance here in "I'd Rather Be Right." She was originally in the chorus of that Kaufman-Hart musical, but her singing of the song, "Take and Take and Take," soon lifted her into prominence. Since then she has been in town in Vinton Freedley's "Let's Face It."

* * *

In the Little Theaters

Two productions are promised this week by the little theaters. On Friday and Saturday evenings at New England Mutual Hall, the Tributary Theater of Boston will present Paul Claudel's play, "The Tidings Brought to Mary."

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company will observe its eighteenth season with a revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan "Patience."

* * *

Savoyards to Return

R. H. Burnside's Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company will return to the Boston Opera House for a two-week engagement beginning Monday, April 24. The company is the same as that which was here earlier in the season, with Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Kathleen Roche, Bertram Peacock, Catherine Judah, Robert Eckles, Kathryn Reece, James Gerard, Allen Stewart, Marie Valdez, and Mary Lundon in the principal roles.

The repertory will be as follows:

First week, Monday and Tuesday, April 24-25 "The Mikado"; Wednesday matinee and night, and Thursday night, April 26-27 "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Friday night and Saturday matinee and night, April 28-29, "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore"; Sunday matinee and night, April 30, "The Mikado."

Second week: Monday and Tuesday nights May 1-2, "The Gondoliers"; Wednesday matinee and night and Thursday night, May 3-4, "The Mikado," Friday night and Saturday matinee May 5-6, "Iolanthe; Saturday night, May 6, "The Mikado"; and Sunday matinee and night, May 7, "Rudigore."

'Stovepipe Hat' in May

A new musical, "Stovepipe Hat," may be expected in Boston on May 22 according to current report in New York. The title seems to be a reference to Abraham Lincoln, with whom the show is concerned but who does not appear on the stage. Ray Heatherton will be in the company and there will be an Eva Jessye Choir of 14 voices.

Robert Ross will direct the production and Helen Tamiris will be in charge of the choregraphy. A. A. Ostrander and Lucinda Ballard are designing the scenery. Irving Gaumont is the producer. Walter F. Hannan, Edward Heyman, and Harold Spina have prepared the book and lyrics, and Mr. Spina has written the music.

Bruno of Hollywood

Claiborne Foster

Whose new play, "Pretty Little Parlor," will be seen at the Wilbur Theater this evening.

Walter E. Owen

Milada Mladova

In "Allah Be Praised," musical comedy coming to the Shubert Wednesday night.

Dance Notebook

Martha Graham and her company will return to Broadway for a spring season at a theater to be announced, when the two new works, "Deaths and Entrances" and "Salem Shore," presented with such triumphant success during the winter, will be included in what is evidently going to be a series of performances. The full company will be seen, as before, and the small orchestra, with Louis Horst, musical director of the company, conducting, will again be used.

Incidentally, Miss Graham and her company will make a transcontinental tour next season, appearing for the first time in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series in Boston.

Her program, to be given in the Students Dance Recital series at the Central High School of Needle Trades Saturday night, and in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A. (Lexington Avenue at Ninety-second Street) Sunday afternoon, will consist of "Every Soul is a Circus" and "American Document."

* * *

Mexican Culture Center

The plans to build Mexico City into a cultural center for Latin-American countries comparable to the place occupied by New York City in the United States include the founding of a National School of Dancing and the production of a native ballet, with Leonide Massine a possible director; the extension of scholarships in the ballet school to students in other Latin-American countries; and an exchange of ballet dancers and other artists between Mexico and the United States.

Meanwhile, Massine is said to be engaged in staging the dances for the New Opera Company's forthcoming "Helen Goes To Troy," to open at the Alvin Theater on April 24. Though (in view of the folding of Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue) this will be Massine's first association with a Broadway musical play, he did have a hand in the Offenbach operetta when it was produced by Charles B. Cochran in London in 1931.

Christian Science Program April 2

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, April 2, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the adddress is "God, our Fortress."

This is the eleventh program in the 1943-1944 series that is being radiocast through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Off the Record": Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Shadow Box Flowers And Wood Carvings

There is an entertaining exhibition at Doll and Richards, consisting of shadow box flower pictures by Anne Burrage.

Artificial flowers have been carefully arranged in nicely composed bouquets and fixed in rather elegantly prepared shadow boxes. The total effect is decorative and festive. It looks back to Victorian design, which gave full play to sentimental association, remolded concepts of art to suit average taste, and helped to precipitate that revolt of snobbishness, l'art nouveau. Estimated within the boundaries of applied art, Mrs. Burrage's compositions are fetching.

At the same gallery wood carvings and brush drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott will be shown through March 25.

The taste for adventure is expressed in the portrayals by Miss Abbott who seems to have traveled to remote places facing the dangers of wild country and wilder beasts. Her drawings are vigorous, recording with fleet and nervous lineaments the shapes of men and animals. The form of the tiger emanates tensely from her brush. Her wood-carving shows the same concentrated manipulation, the same forceful eagerness to shape the imposing impression of a passing moment.

To point up a display already marked for independence and contrast, there is another item, which commands the eye for its sheer luxuriance. It is an Italian goblet of the eighteenth century. Figures have been sensitively molded on a flat surface covered with gold. Such sumptuousness recalls ancient Rome and its gold and silver ornate cups.

* * *

At Children's Art Center

There are two exhibitions at the Children's Art Center at 36 Rutland Street in the South End. They are "wood forms" by Erastus Allen, and water colors by Elizabeth Huntington.

Snowy prospects, flowering branches, sprays of berries, such are the subjects of Mrs. Huntington. Her brush is happy and we are asked to share the joy she feels when these challenging subjects come into view. Her presentation is orderly, the arrangement of material decorative and nicely balanced. Mrs. Huntington knows that enthusiasm must be put into form, that choice thematic material must be properly manipulated when translated into the language of paint.

Erastus Allen shows a quality of imagination that has been encouraged in recent years. Indeed, his "wood forms" recall the manipulations attempted by prehistoric man. In specimens of driftwood and roots of plants and trees, he has been guided to a fanciful path by the suggestion of the shape, by the sprouting branches, the knotting and gnarling, the lumps and depressions. He has discerned the shapes of men and beasts, birds and grotesques, and has whittled somewhat here and there, and then polished off the surface with sandpaper.

These are amusing and allusive creatures oscillating between the world of fact and fancy. They come alive amazingly. They bear the imprint of wind and storm; they are twisted, flattened, leeched out, dried; and that also contributes to the expressiveness of these designs. Here is a kind of romantic excursion, in which free fancy, nature, and the will towards dynamic expression in design prompt the eager fingers of a poetic-carver-molder-whittler. He comes to a grasp of meaningful form through the suggestion of natural shapes of materials which cannot be purchased over a counter but can be gathered in endless quantities in the woods and at the seashore. How different from the compounds, synthetics and substitutes which can be bought in the market, and which bear down so heavily upon the imagination of a sculptor.

D. A.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Wu Ti of the Later (Northern) Chou Dynasty

Detail of scroll painting, from Portraits of the Emperors, attributed to Yen Li-pên, T'ang dynasty; an item in the notable exhibition of Chinese art now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which was reviewed in these columns Saturday.

Hedy Lamarr For 'Holiday In Mexico'

Hedy Lamarr will be starred by Metro in "Holiday in Mexico," a Technicolor production, with Carlos Ramerez in the leading singing role.

* * *

Charles Laughton will appear in "The Suspect," a melodrama to be made by Universal.

* * *

Paramount is to make a Technicolor version of "The Virginian," novel by Owen Wister, with James Brown and Gail Russell in the leads. Gary Cooper had the title role in an early film version of this novel.

* * *

Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan are to have the leads in a film biography of Vincent Youmans, song writer, to be made by Warner Brothers.

* * *

The life of Frederic Remington, who made drawings on the plains, is to be filmed by Producers Corporation of America under the title of "The Old West."

* * *

Joe E. Brown will have the part of a Marine sergeant in charge of dogs in "Rip Goes to War," a Twentieth Century-Fox film comedy.

Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson will have the leads in Metro's screen version of the Louis Bromfield novel, "Mrs. Parkington." Others in the cast will be Hugh Marlow, Cecil Kellaway of Australia, Edward Arnold, Donna Reed, Agnes Moorehead, Gladys Cooper, Tom Drake, and Peter Lawford. Lana Turner and Lariane Day are to head the cast of Metro's film, "The WACS."

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade: Clem McCarthy.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Music; Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL-Last Week-Tonight at 8:30
BELA LUGOSI
With the New York Cast
ARSENIC & OLD LACE
Eves. 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $1.65
STARTS MON., APRIL 3—SEATS NOW
EDMUND GWENN in W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S
SHEPPEY
Staged by SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
with BARBARA EVEREST and a great cast
Eves. 55c to 2.75 — Sat. Mats. 55c to 2.20
Wed. Mats. 55c to 1.65

SHUBERT 10 Days—Beg. Tom'w Eve.
MATS. THIS WEEK, THURS. AND SAT. NEXT WEEK, WED. AND SAT.
ALLAH BE PRAISED!
The New Musical Comedy with
PATRICIA MORISON JOHN HOYSRADT MARY JANE WALSH JOEY FAYE
Eves. (except Sat.) 50c to $3.30. Sat. Eves. $1.00 to $3.50. Mats. 50c to $2.50. Plus tax.

WILBUR 2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. TONIGHT SEATS NOW
PRETTY LITTLE PARLOR
By CLAIBORNE FOSTER
STELLA ADLER SIDNEY BLACKMER
Staged by RALPH BELLAMY
Eves. $2.50 to 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.00 to 50c
Plus 10% tax before April 1, 20% tax in April.

BOSTON

LAST SYMPHONY LUNCHEON
Fri., Mar. 31—COPLEY PLAZA
Boris and Margaret
GOLDOVSKY
Reservations and Tickets NOW $2.20

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JOAN FONTAINE ORSON WELLES *Jane Eyre*
Co-hit HI GOOD LOOKIN Harriet Hilliard

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Dennis MORGAN Irene MANNING
"DESERT SONG"
Plus "Rosie the Riveter"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Ginger ROGERS Ray MILLAND
"LADY in the DARK"
Plus "Casanova in Burlesque"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE ★ ORPHEUM
DOORS Orpheum 9:15 A.M. OPEN State 11:15 A.M.
IN TECHNICOLOR
RITA HAYWORTH GENE KELLY
Cover Girl
plus
John Nesbitt's "TO MY UNBORN SON"
M-G-M Cartoon What's Buzzin' Buzzard
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

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JOHN WAYNE SUSAN HAYWARD
THE FIGHTING SEABEES
THE GOOD FELLOWS
Review Day Wednesday
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Stage by ELIA KAZAN
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MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th, West of 8th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
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THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
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EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Eves. 8:30 Sharp
CI. 6-5990. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun.
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. THUR. & SAT. at 2:40

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Mats. Sat. & Sun. Pop. Prices. No Monday Perfs.

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EVENINGS, 8:40. SUN. 8:15. NO MON. PERF.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders Filled

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Staged by Eva Le Gallienne & Margaret Webster
NATIONAL, 41 St. West of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
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JAN KIEPURA
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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Evenings, 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

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Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp!
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Dinah Shore • Constance Dowling
Gala Stage Show • Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," by Joseph Kesserling. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Prettly Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The North Star." Anne Baxter. Walter Huston. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling." Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:30, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre." Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:20, 5:15, 8.

Majestic—"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, James Stewart. 10:26 a. m., 1:42, 4:54, 8:10. "Courageous Mr. Penn," Clifford Evans. 12:08, 3:24, 6:36, 9:52.

Metropolitan—"Desert Song." Dennis Morgan. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"The Lodger." Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"Cover Girl." Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Cassanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Action in Arabia." George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. State Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 11:2? a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.

State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:20.

South Station Theater—"Mail Call," "Shoe Shine Boy." "Glimpses of Washington State." "Champion of Champions." "Flag of Mercy." "A Rookie Cookie." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Tarawa, With the Marines." "Popular Science Review," "Count Fleet." "Philharmonic." "Bowling." "Shoe Shine Boy," color cartoon. Disney. Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "What a Woman." Rosalind Russel, Brian Therne. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Purple Heart." Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Footlight Glamour." Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The North Star." W. Huston, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

Regent: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, R. Cummings. "Doughboys in Ireland." Kenny Baker.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High." Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Klondike Kate." Continuous 2-11.

Brookline Village: "The Lodger." Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Swingtime Johnny."

Cleveland Circle: "The Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High." Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Lodger." Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar. "Career Girl." Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "No Time for Love." Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

University: "The Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "What a Woman." Rosalind Russell. "Swing Out the Blues." Bob Haymes.

Codman Square: "The Lodger." Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway." Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "The Lodger." Laird Cregor. Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway." Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Crazy House." Olsen and Johnson. 3:20, 8:15. "The Big Show." 2:08, 7, 9:40.

Park: "Stand By for Action." Robert Taylor. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant.

Fenway—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre." Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:20, 5:15, 8.

Majestic—"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, James Stewart. 10:26 a. m., 1:42, 4:54, 8:10. "Courageous Mr. Penn," Clifford Evans. 12:08, 3:24, 6:36, 9:52.

Metropolitan—"Desert Song." Dennis Morgan. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"The Lodger." Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"Cover Girl." Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Cassanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Action in Arabia." George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. State Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 11:2? a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.

State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:20.

South Station Theater—"Mail Call," "Shoe Shine Boy." "Glimpses of Washington State." "Champion of Champions." "Flag of Mercy." "A Rookie Cookie." latest newsreels and other shorts.

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WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Destination Tokyo." John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "The Devil with Hitler."

Coolidge: "Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. "Nothing Sacred." Carole Lombard, Fredric March.

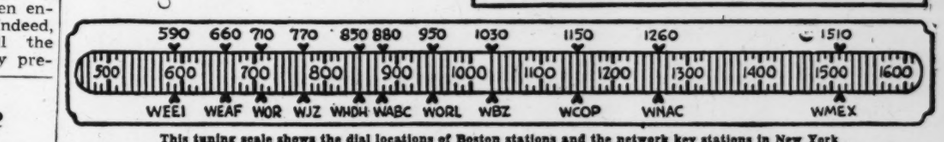
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "None Shall Escape," Alexander Knox, Marsha Hunt. "So's Your Uncle." Donald Woods.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News: "Get Up and Go"	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Musical Pgm.; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News: Rideout	Music; News: Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	Talk: J. Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"New Horizons";	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; Old-Time Songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"This Is Tokyo Today"	Chet Gaylord songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Profession. Wom's Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Ro

Women's Clubs of State Plan Festival of Music

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Blending their voices in song, members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Choral Society will be presented in a short program during the Federation's Music Festival tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza. The all-day Festival, arranged by the Music Department, will open at 10:30 a. m.

Greetings will be extended to members and guests by Mrs. Herbert F. French, President; Mrs. Earl Weidner, Music Chairman; Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding and Mrs. George E. Wilson.

Questions from the audience about music will be answered by the Music Critics Forum, composed of Rudolph Elie, Jr., Boston Herald; Winthrop P. Tryon, The Christian Science Monitor; Warren Storey Smith, Boston Post, and Cyrus W. Durgin, Boston Globe.

During the luncheon, scheduled at 12:30, Boris Goldovsky, Supervisor of the New England Conservatory of Music's Opera School, will address the group. The afternoon programs will begin at 2 p. m. with a concert by Mildred Jenkins, Negro soprano. Other musicians who will perform are Nicholas Slonimsky, composer, who will illustrate at the piano a talk on Latin-American music; Mary Nevery, soprano, Rhoda Joan, pianist, and Marjorie Shepherd, reader, in "Tapestries," a program combining story and song, and Norma Jean Olson, cellist, accompanied by Edith Stearns, pianist. The concluding number will be the Winchester Bell Ensemble.

Among the chairmen responsible for the day's arrangements are Mrs. William A. Vogler, luncheon registrations; Mrs. Walter A. Mitchell, registration, and Mrs. Ernest A. Hale, in charge of ushers.

Guild to Hold Bazaar

Despite chill winds outside, bright flowers and gay decorations in yellow and green have transformed the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing at 283 Commonwealth Avenue into a spring-like background for the annual bazaar which opens at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mrs. Huntington Saville and Mrs. Parkman D Pierce are co-chairmen of the project which will feature practical wartime articles and gifts.

The proceeds will benefit the Guild, a United War Fund agency, which is now geared largely for war service. In addition to its normal services, it is now cooperating with the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Red Cross Home Service, the Army and Navy and other groups in the rehabilitation of servicemen whose hearing has become impaired.

Luncheon will be served on the day of the bazaar at 11:30 a. m., 12:15, 1 and 1:45 p. m. Afternoon tea will be offered also between 4 and 6:30 p. m. Plants and flowers suitable for Easter, food delicacies, aprons, household items, gifts and clothes for children are among the many types of wares to be found at the tables and booths.

Others on the general committee are Miss Mabel L. Earle, Mrs. Hollis French, Mrs. James F. Norris, Mrs. William A. Spurrier, Mrs. Harold G. Tobey, and, serving ex-officio, Mrs. Eunice A. Pugh, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Clarence H. Wells, Financial Secretary, and Hubert K. Beard, President of the Guild.

Clubwomen Warned

Brookline clubwomen were warned yesterday never to accept the idea of a negotiated peace with Germany and not to play into German hands by believing too much of what they hear about Russia's plans for communizing the world. Geoffrey Harwood, radio news analyst, who was guest speaker on the Press Day program of the Brookline Woman's Club, said he believed Germany was staking everything on inflicting such colossal losses on our troops during the initial invasion attempts that we would give in and accept a negotiated peace.

As for Russia's plans for communizing the world, he said that this was still the essence of all the German broadcasts beamed to this country, which shows, he added, that the Nazis have considerable faith in its effectiveness. Mr. Harwood was introduced by Mrs. John Aldrich, Press Chairman.

Victory Bazaar

Final preparations are being made for the long-awaited Republican Victory Bazaar to be held at the Women's Republican Club on Thursday. It opens at 10 a. m. under the chairmanship of Mrs. Moses Williams. Besides all kinds of household articles and gifts for sale there will be a snack bar and various entertainment features. Doors close at 5 o'clock.

Wednesday Programs

Boston Y. W. C. A.—Annual meeting and election of officers to the board; Lee auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30 p. m.

Agnes Carr Writers' Club—Ten members will read original manuscripts under the chairmanship of Mrs. H. W. Dunning. The New England Woman's Press Association will be guests; Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Teen-Agers 'Shift' for Victory

Wide World

High-School Students Work After School in War Plant

Helping to solve manpower-shortage difficulties at the Sylvania Electric Products plant in Danvers, Mass., high-school girls—and some boys, too—from Peabody, Beverly, Salem, and Danvers are working after school Monday through Friday and all day Saturday, fabricating electronic devices. Top: Girls of the Victory Shift punch the clock at 4:30 p. m. as they go to work. Bottom: Teen-age Victory Shift girls wave good-night to the Danvers Police Chief as they leave the plant at 9 p. m.

Transoceanic Air Line Needs Told by Expert

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28—Too many competitors on transoceanic aviation routes might mean starvation for everyone concerned, Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, said in an interview here.

After admitting that he did not desire America to become a monopoly in the sense of grabbing off all the oceanic aerial routes and traffic, Mr. Damon also declared his unaltered opposition to the so-called "chosen instrument"—or subsidized national air operating company which he termed "monopoly under another name."

Mr. Damon, who spoke last night at the "Air Night" dinner of the Worcester Traffic Club previous to the interview, declared himself in favor of free enterprise by private air operators in the era of ocean aerial commerce that is to come after the war.

While Britain, he said, has strategic bases as an aerial route bargaining factor, America, nevertheless, has the traffic which would make oceanic operation a financial success and the "know how" of air line operation.

British Competition

Asked what he thought of British aerial competition on trans-Atlantic routes with American Export Lines, which his own company has recently bought for $3,000,000, Mr. Damon retorted, "I'd love it."

Currently American is seeking Civil Aeronautics Board approval of its purchase of A. E., which is the only American flag competitor to Pan American World Airways.

In response to a question on the domestic New England aviation situation, hearings on which are now being conducted in Washington, Mr. Damon estimated that after the war American Airlines might run an average of 50 trips daily in both directions between Boston and New York. Many of these, he added, would be on the "skip stop" basis, so that during the course of the day there would be adequate air service from a number of southern New England cities.

On aircraft design he said that the Douglas company already has a DC-7 on the drawing boards, a four-engined passenger plane capable of flying 86 passengers by day and 76 passengers in berths at night. He pictured it as a scaled-up version of the DC-4, a Douglas four-engined plane carrying over 40 passengers, which is still unavailable to American domestic air lines. The military and only model in use is the C-54 "Skymaster."

Government Policy

In his prepared address Mr. Damon asked for the immediate establishment of a governmental policy for returning airplanes back to the commercial air lines. He charged that there are so few planes now that American companies are forced to refuse priority passengers and cargo. And this at a time, he added, when it is so urgently needed for vital war purposes.

Special Session Action On Soldier Bonus Urged

A drive was under way today to secure enactment at the April 4 special session of the Massachusetts Legislature of legislation providing for payment of a bonus to every Massachusetts man and woman in the armed forces.

Leading the drive were Democratic members of the State's Post War Rehabilitation Commission who yesterday filed a minority preliminary report seeking construction of a 200-bed wing at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea and erection of a new 500-bed veterans hospital, in addition to the bonus provision.

Effort of the Democratic legislators to introduce bonus legislation comes in the face of Governor Saltonstall's insistence that the special session be limited to two issues specifically mentioned in his proclamation — the soldiers vote and extension of the period of temporary licenses for places of public assembly pending inspection by the State Department of Public Safety.

Failure Forecast

State House observers were of the opinion that the minority party would fail in its effort to introduce additional legislation. To be admitted for legislative action all measures must be approved by a majority of the preponderantly Republican Legislative Rules Committee. Only a four-fifths vote of both houses can override the Rules Committee's decision not to report a measure out.

The majority report of the Post-war Rehabilitation Commission, also filed yesterday, stated that the Emergency Public Works Commission has already approved plans for a 100-bed wing at the Chelsea institution.

A further recommendation of the minority report called for establishment, by the legislature, of bureaus in cities and towns of more than 5,000 population to be known as "Veteran Centers." The majority report, however, pointed out that the Commonwealth, under the direction of Governor Saltonstall, already has established State and local advisory committees under a "Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment Plan."

"This plan now is in operation," the majority report said. "This Commission, following an examination of the plan, voted December 20, 1943, to endorse this program pending action by the Legislature on the Commission's own final report.

Operation Watched

The operation of this plan will be watched closely by the Commission as it continues its studies, in order that the Commission may make definite recommendations in a final report as to whether this plan should be made permanent by statute or whether another plan should be adopted."

In discussing hospitalization for veterans the majority report said: "The Commission has been assured by the Department of Mental Health that no mentally ill veteran will be without proper hospitalization."

Pending appropriations by the Legislature the Emergency Public Works Commission has already approved plans for 1782 additional beds for mental institutions, the majority report said.

The majority report was signed by the Republican members of the Commission while the minority report was signed by the Democratic members.

Emotions Assailed In Labor Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28—If labor relations were based entirely on facts and principles instead of emotions, the nation would be turning out 35 per cent more war equipment, according to an estimate by John W. Nickerson, Director of the Management Consultant Division of the War Production Board.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the Hartford Rotary Club, the WPB official judged that during the past year alone 30,000 more planes and correspondingly more ships and guns could have been produced if it had been possible to base labor relations on engineering principles rather than on opinions and prejudices.

Federal Action on Dam Sites Lines Up Vermont for Battle

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 28—While Vermonters are helping fight the war for Democracy on world-wide fronts, the folks back home here in the Green Mountains are girding for battle against what they term Federal government encroachment upon State sovereignty by arbitrary allocation of dam sites in the Connecticut valley flood control system.

This issue not only is being fought from the executive office of Gov. William H. Willis and the department of Attorney General Alban J. Parker, but echoes by resolution from the little towns like Elmore which notified the Governor that:

"By unanimous vote at our annual town meeting," it was resolved, "that we back His Excellency, William H. Wills, Governor of Vermont, in his stand on the rights of the State relative to the West River dam and any other similar projects undertaken by the Federal government."

Similar resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly which met recently in special session, and Attorney General Parker has sent out letters to the Attorney Generals of the 47 sister States urging a united front on related issues.

Attorney General Parker said his letter was "an attempt to put the States back into the flood control picture so that they will have some rights in saying that projects shall be built and where they shall be located."

Specifically, the Attorney General stated in his letter: "We are trying to preserve a Vermont river valley and at the same time, by an alternative plan, give to the folks along the lower Connecticut River all the protection this mammoth structure would afford. In a broader sense we are engaged in a conflict of basic principles of government. In this concept, your interests are identical with ours. Either we assert and stand by those ideals of a union of sovereign states which is a government of, for and by the people, or we continue to sink toward the level of mere provinces.

"Vermont still believes the States have some attributes of sovereignty which are worth cherishing."

In his letters to the various Attorney Generals, Attorney General Parker reviewed the whole flood control problem as it affects Vermont. He called attention to similar projects in other States, mentioning particularly the Oklahoma Denison reservoir project, which he said was on a par with the West River controversy in Vermont.

The dam now contemplated on the West River would be approximately 300 feet above the stream bed and would be located some six miles from the mouth of the river. The flooded area would extend 12 miles up the valley and inundate several communities and some of the best tillage land in the whole area.

Draft Demands

State and municipal departments and Federal agencies are increasingly feeling the demand of the draft. This week a call went out from the State headquarters of the Office of Price Administration for qualified accountants; J. W. Bottomly of that department was inducted, Earl E. Newton, director of the Vermont Historical Society, changed from mufti to khaki and R. V. Shute and Paul Raynes, inspectors of the division of markets, went into Uncle Sam's service. The newly appointed Public Service Commissioner, Fletcher D. Plumley, was called but was rejected for service.

Weller Advocates Permanent Bases To Curb Japan

A system of "containing bases," permanent military installations under the American flag, situated on the outer perimeter of Japan, the coast of China, Indian Ocean and Western Australia, was proposed today by George Weller, war correspondent, as a method of keeping peace in the Pacific. Mr. Weller spoke on the subject of "Can we avoid a second war with Japan?" a tthe regular luncheon session of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Weller, who is a native of Boston, said that such a system of bases would cut Japan off from the vital supplies she needs to wage war.

"The very fact that we have bases there now to carry on the war proves that we need them in the future," Mr. Weller said. He added that he did not think that this policy would be "American imperalism." It would not involve subject peoples, he asserted, and only strategic points would be permanently occupied.

"We are winning the war now slowly, at great cost, but are losing it politicaly," Mr. Weller said. "Our failure to consolidate these strategic permanent overseas bases would threaten the complex system of security we are now defending."

Corregidor, Mr. Weller pointed out, was merely a barrier against invasion. But lots of Corregidors, he emphasized, would be a greater containing system. "The war in the Pacific is our chance, now, to make this containing system solid," he added.

Waste Paper and Tin Collections

Belmont—Today through Friday.

Needham — Today through Friday.

Watertown — Today through Friday.

Milton—Friday.

Dover—Saturday.

Boston Sets Up Bins in Paper Salvage Drive

Special bins for the disposal of newspapers are being set up at North and South Stations today for the convenience of commuters, George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, announced as the Salvage Committee intensified efforts to obtain every possible pound of waste paper.

"Thousands of commuters discard their newspapers when they are leaving their trains in the morning," Mr. Hyland said. "We are now asking them to drop them in these bins as they leave the stations instead of leaving them on their seats or discarding them elsewhere."

Additional bins, where office workers may drop their newspapers and other waste papers, will be placed at central locations throughout the city.

One will be installed in front of the State House and in front of City Hall. Three bins will be placed at Lafayette Mall on Boston Common, one at 40 Court Street, one at 50 State Street, and another at the Hotel Statler. Additional bins will be located at heavily traveled places throughout the city as soon as the bins are constructed.

Mr. Hyland reiterated his appeal to Boston householders to begin saving now for the next city-wide collection, which will be held during the week of April 17.

Leather Workers Rescind Vote Not to Accept Overtime Pay

Refusal to accept overtime pay—one of the labor oddities of wartime—disappeared in the Peabody leather area today as a hindrance to war production.

This unusual cause of stoppage, by which workers voluntarily chose to knock off from $12 to $17 from a week's "take home" pay, was wiped out last night by a mass meeting. The cellar workers then voted unanimously to rescind their resolution of the week before. They had then agreed not to work any more overtime until their dispute about wage negotiation was cleared up.

Decision to cancel their brake on overtime was spurred by the outcome of a long conference with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday at the State House. The Board worked out an adjustment of the difference between the union and the employers, but held up all action until overtime was resumed.

The plan which the State Board offered called for arbitration of a requested wage raise by an arbitrator named by the union, another by the employers, and the third by the New England War Labor Board.

After the award is made, it must be approved by the WLB, and then it will be final and binding.

In proposing this procedure, the State Board relinquished its own jurisdiction, as the contract between the employers and the union calls for referral of disputes to the Board. All other grievances will continue to come before it.

A number of plants closed last Saturday because of unwillingness of cellar workers to work overtime, it is reported in the industry. Many other plants remained in operation, where their employees stayed on the job.

District Divided

The leather district is divided between warring labor unions belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. It was the cellar or wet workers of the C. I. O. union who voted against overtime. The A. F. of L. group protested to the WLB against such a move, and the WLB notified the C. I. O. union it considered refraining from work on account of overtime as equivalent to strike action.

The C. I. O. cellar workers have asked a wage advance of $17 a week from the basic rate of $33 a week. This is for a 40 hour week. Overtime now brings the average income, it is stated by employers, to around $50 a week.

'El' Servicemen To Get Jobs Back

Postwar re-employment plans Railway has promised to take back under which the Boston Elevated all of its 853 workers who have gone into the armed services, presented an 'encouraging picture," the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment stated today.

Already, the Railway has taken back 94 workers who have been discharged from service. All the women employed to succeed men who entered the services—many of them relatives of former employees now in the fighting forces—were hired under an agreement that their employment was "for the duration," the Committee said.

"After the war," the committee added, "the elevated plans to give jobs to all its employees who return from the armed forces, release the women who were hired to fill their places, and adjust its remaining personnel upon the basis of actual passenger riding, in an endeavor to keep employment and work at as high a level as possible. With the Elevated this is more than pious hope. It has plans to carry through."

The committee is making a survey throughout the State in an effort to determine what employment will be available after the war.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 pints each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change. Good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1, will be good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each expire March 31. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

School Symphony Concert Planned

Young musicians in the Boston Public School Symphony Band will present a formal concert for their parents and friends Friday evening, March 31, at 8:15 p. m. in Jordan Hall. The band will be conducted by Fortunato Sordillo, Assistant Director of Music in the Boston public schools.

Soloists of the evening are Barbara Caliri, accordionist of Girls' Latin School, and Charles P. DeLuca, xylophonist and a student at English High School. The program is open to the public.

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MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR

Russians Ring Capital of Bukovina Cutting Nazi Supply Line to Rumania

Continued from Page 1

artillery along 80 miles of the Pruth River poured salvo after salvo into enemy ranks.

There was no positive indication that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, which divides Bessarabia and Rumania proper. Nor was there any report of answering fire from German and Rumanian guns, indicating the foe was in flight toward Jassy, headquarters of Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein's retreating army. The Russians were 10 miles from Jassy on the Pruth at Skulyany.

Street fighting was reported in Nikolaev, Black Sea port on the Bug estuary, 215 miles to the east of Jassy. Nikolaev was reported ripe for imminent capture.

Forty miles northeast of Cernauti, the capture of the strong Dnieper River base of Kamenets Podolsk and the town of Bozovitsy was effecting the encirclement of Germans in a 1,400 square-mile salient to the northeast. Main escape routes were snapped; the Germans could retreat only through a muddy corridor being closed from the north by the First Ukrainian Army and from the south, by the Second Ukrainian Army.

Izvestia said the ominous thunder of Russian artillery already was audible in Jassy and that "the German Command cannot halt our troops."

Red Star declared in a dispatch from the Pruth that Marshal Ivan Konev's Second Ukrainian Army tanks and tommy-gunners were driving Germans and Rumanians into a narrow stream.

Cernauti has 110,000 residents and was the third largest city of prewar Rumania.

Capture of Sadagura Climax of Drive

Capture of Sadagura, just across the upper Pruth from Cernauti, climaxed a 23-mile drive into Bukovina from the Dniester River by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army, a Russian communiqué announced.

Skulyany was stormed by troops of Marshal Konev's army, the bulletin said. The two operations placed the Soviet armies along the north bank of the upper Pruth for a distance of 80 miles, and it appeared that a crossing of the river into Rumania proper was imminent.

Marshal Zhukov's invasion of Bukovina was preceded by a new crossing of the Dniester, and front dispatches said this thrust apparently had effectively split the German defense line east of the Carpathian Mountains—a defense based on the Bucharest-Czernowitz-Lwow railroad. The drive brought Red Army vanguards to within 28 miles of Rumania's northern frontier, thus increasing Russian pressure on that Axis satellite.

In the drive on Czernowitz, Marshal Zhukov's forces fanned westward to capture Koropets, 20 miles east of the big junctions of Stanislavow and Gorodenko, just across the Dniester in Stanislavsky Province, the communiqué said. This advance placed the Russians close to the foothills of the Carpathians and broadened the threat to the left flank of the enemy's Pruth River line.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Press On

Black arrows show main points of Russian gains in the rapid Red Army sweep into Bessarabia and Bukovina. The Russians are now poised on the banks of the River Pruth, ready for advance into Rumania proper.

Pravda Prints Brief Of Churchill Speech

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 28

Pravda, Moscow's only morning newspaper on Monday, printed a brief story March 27 on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio address March 26, saying he reviewed the war and spoke on some domestic problems.

There were no details of what he said.

[In his address, the Prime Minister gave high praise both to Premier Stalin and the Soviet armed forces, saying the Russian advance from Stalingrad to the Pruth was "the greatest cause of Hitler's undoing."]

Italy:

Artillery Halts Nazis at Cassino

Allied artillery broke up a German attack north of Cassino and continued to hammer the two hotel "key-point" areas of the German defenses within the ruined town, Allied headquarters at Naples announced.

The Nazi attack was broken up on the road from Terelle, which lies about four miles northwest of Cassino. The Germans replied to the shelling of the Hotel Continental and Des Roses with a night-long bombardment of Allied positions south of the town.

Air Over Europe:

Mosquito Bombers Raid Ruhr Valley

Mosquito bombers attacked points in the Ruhr Valley, where the RAF's heavy bomber fleet had dealt a devastating blow to the German armament industry 24 hours earlier by raining 2,240 tons of bombs upon Essen.

It was the Mosquitoes' 20th night foray this month in a campaign against previously battered industrial centers which obviously is intended to discourage reconstruction operations.

The British Air Ministry said all planes had returned from the overnight raids, the specific objectives of which were not disclosed.

Smashing at the aerial backbone of the Atlantic wall, a fleet of from 750 to 1,000 United States heavy bombers, sowed destruction of nine German airdromes in France on March 27 and blasted the freight yards at Tours in a series of sweeping raids that extended almost to the Spanish frontier.

Accompanying swarms of fighters, perhaps as many as 1,000, were credited officially with destroying 38 Nazi planes, most of them on the ground since few German aircraft rose to intercept the attackers.

Four other fighters well to bomber gunners, for a day's total of 42. Six American bombers and 10 fighters were missing, a supplemental communiqué said. Five fighters previously listed as lost were found to be safe.

The objectives of the bombers, flying the 21st mission of the month, included Chartres, 40 miles southwest of Paris; La Rochelle, St. Jean d'Angely, Pau, Biarritz, Cazaux, Mordeaux and Mont de Marsan, all in the Bay of Biscay area, as well as Tours.

Britain Bombed:

German Air Force Stages Heavy Raid

The German Air Force, in one of the heaviest aerial attacks it has launched on British targets exclusive of London in the past two years, scattered bombs over South Wales and parts of England during the night in a series of raids which cost the Nazis eight planes.

Berlin said the main target of the assaults, which caused some casualties and considerable damage, was the big West Coast port of Bristol.

British night fighters fought furious running battles with the raiders and ground batteries put up a heavy barrage. One antiaircraft shell crashed through the roof of a building in Wales, killing eight persons and injuring 16 others seriously.

The raids touched off alerts in some sections of London, but no bombs were dropped on the Capital.

The German Radio played up the assaults as a great victory, declaring that "British defenses in Southwest England were completely overwhelmed by the German aircraft and suffered their heaviest setback."

"Although antiaircraft fire at the coast and in the urban area of Bristol was very strong, it could not be compared with that experienced during large-scale attacks on London," a Berlin radiocast said.

India:

Japanese Press Attack at Ukhrul

Japanese forces pushing through the Somra Hills inside the Indian border are pressing home determined attacks in the vicinity of Ukhrul, 32 miles northeast of Imphal, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced

To the south of Imphal, meanwhile, Allied troops were reported continuing operations to clear the Tiddim-Imphal Road, along which the Japanese have been moving steadily northward since crossing the border from Burma several days ago.

Near the Palel-Tamu Road, the Japanese are pushing upon Imphal from the southeast.

In Northern Burma, American-trained Chinese troops stormed and seized the village of Hkawnglawyang in the Mogaung Valley. The Chinese are astride the upper Mogaung Valley Road in contact with the enemy south of Hkawnglawyang.

In this same valley area, troops of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell were wiping out Japanese suicide squads after compressing the invaders between the Hkawnglaw Hka (river) and Shaduzup.

Near the western coast on the Arakan front, Allied operations went forward east of the Mayu Range and in the west tunnel area between Maungdaw and Buthedaung, with the Japanese suffering "heavy casualties in abortive counterattacks," the communiqué said.

Pacific:

Bombers Smash Rabaul Buildings

Allied bombers from Solomons Island bases smashed 145 buildings in their latest raid on the weakened enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, United States headquarters announced today.

Seventy-one tons of bombs hit gun positions, ammunition and fuel dumps at Rabaul, and a dam was destroyed, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said.

American destroyers helping in the cleanup of the Admiralty Islands on the northern edge of the Bismarck Sea, destroyed the village of Lenkau on Rambutyo Island, southeast of the main island of Manus, where United States dismounted cavalrymen are mopping up remnants of Japanese troops.

Continuing their blows at Wewak, Japanese base on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, Army 5th Air Force bombers dropped 178 tons of explosives on airdromes and supply dumps. A 1,000-ton enemy vessel and seven barges were damaged in the raid.

Meanwhile, American fighter planes downed 13 Japanese Zeros in their first announced participation in the mounting aerial offensive against the enemy's Ponape Island base in the Carolines.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told of the raids March 25 and 26, when Corsair fighters of the Marine 4th Aircraft Wing accompanied Army 7th Air Force Mitchell medium bombers on the over-water attacks.

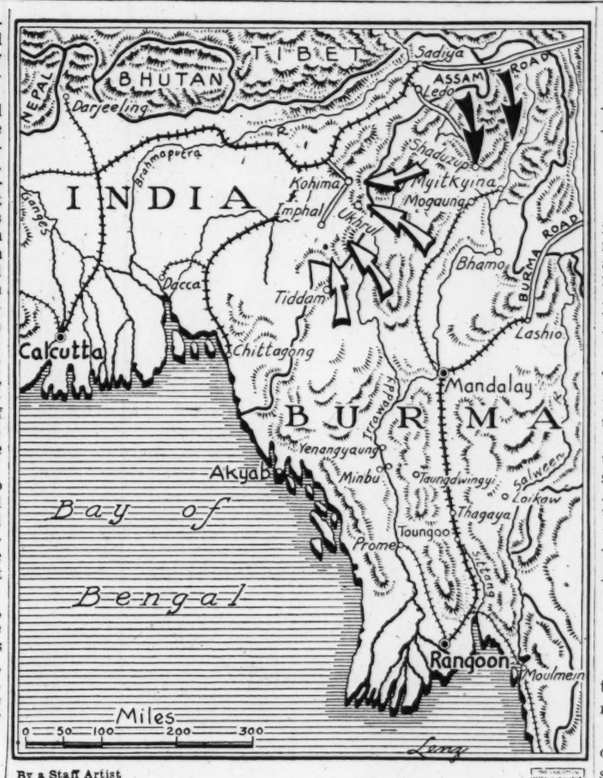
As well as being the first announcement that speedy fighters had helped attack the base, which is 440 miles east of the big Japanese naval and plane bastion at Truk, it also was the first mention of enemy interception over Ponape.

In the March 25 attack on Ponape, 425 miles south of Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands, nearest American air base, Corsair pilots downed at least four out of 15 intercepting Zeros. No American plane was lost.

Returning March 26 with 7th Air Force Mitchells, the Corsairs knocked down at least nine of another group of 15 intercepting Zeros.

The bombers' targets were the town of Ponape and military installations. Intense antiaircraft fire was penetrated in strafing runs.

The raids were the 20th and 21st on Ponape since American bombers started visiting the island Feb. 14, and the March 26 raid was the 16th assault in March.



By a Staff Artist

Japanese Forces Invade India

Four white arrows show points at which Japanese forces are invading the Manipur Province of India. The Japanese base at Myitkyina, far in the rear, appears to be in danger from the advancing Chinese and American troops, whose position is indicated by the black arrow.

Churchill Declines Cassino Statement

By the Associated Press

London, March 28

Prime Minister Winston Churchill declined in Commons today to make a statement "at this time" on the Cassino and other Italian war fronts.

Asked regarding the fact that no authoritative statement has been made by the Government in the House of Commons on the progress of operations, Mr. Churchill commented, "There may not be sufficient progress of operations for any statement to be made by the Government. I certainly have not concealed my disappointment that progress has not been quicker."

Plane-Loss Inquiry

Why Allied Gunners Downed Own Planes

The best information available in London from all sources connected with the Sicilian campaign attributes the shooting down of 23 American transport planes by Allied ships to a series of unfortunate circumstances, some of which probably were unavoidable.

The planes were downed last July by ship antiaircraft fire during the Sicilian invasion with the loss of 410 American parachute troops.

Contrary to previous reports, the Air Forces were not operating separately. The Army, Navy, and Air Forces were under direct control of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, on an equal basis. The campaign was planned by a joint Army, Navy, and Air Force mission, British and American, under General Eisenhower.

The planes were given a complicated course, regarded as the best from the standpoint of security. High winds, however, caused a dispersal of the transports. Some flew over the ships in the Gela sector, others flew near by.

By coincidence, Nazi planes bombed the ships while Allied planes were near by, and in the resulting melee planes of both sides were shot down.

Officials say the Allies are having to learn amphibious warfare through experience. The lessons are believed to be far more valuable, from the strategic standpoint, than the losses involved. Many new and still secret procedures have been adopted since the Guadalcanal, Moroccan, Sicilian, and Italian invasions.

Russians Approach Rumania As an Army of Liberation

Continued from Page 1

to discover either a consistent or realistic line.

Today the British and American officially controlled broadcasting services beam appeals and warnings to these peoples to revolt because it is "five minutes before twelve."

But the most reliable reports indicate that these peoples are in the main busily adopting the American Congress' policy of "putting the clock back" for another deal with the Germans since the Western democracies' offers are not sufficiently inspiring for them to risk all and deal with the German intruder.

In other words they aren't convinced that the Western democracies to whom they have looked have yet presented the practical ideal for which they think a revolution worth while.

Too often it has seemed as if, for example, British broadcasts to Hungary have based everything upon the mistaken ground that at the right time the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and those round him would swing round to the Allies' side.

And even were they to do so tomorrow, it wouldn't hide the fact that this means support of those very forces which opposed progressive democracy, made Hungary the first postwar fascist country in Europe in 1920, and kept it such.

Press Freedom Curbed

By today the Hungarian press is already "Gleichgeschaltet," more than 50 newspapers already banned and several hundred journalists arrested, especially those who are local correspondents for the press of neutral countries. The new press chief, Jenoe Zilahy-Sebess, is a well-known pro-Nazi who will have little difficulty in following Dr. Joseph Goebbels' directives.

The Western democracies' relations with Yugoslavia are also such as are unlikely either to contribute toward the unity of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes or win support for the Allied cause of those who were responsible for the heroic decision which brought Yugoslavia into the war three years ago and therewith performed an important delaying action at a time when delay was important for the whole British position in the Mediterranean.

But the Yugoslav colony here in London has noted that there was hardly a word in the British press yesterday appreciatively recording this great act.

Place for Mihailovic

Reliable evidence—and that of recent date from recent arrivals in this country from Yugoslavia—continues to support the viewpoint that while due credit should be given Marshal Broz and his followers for tremendous bravery under terrible conditions, Marshal Broz still cannot claim to represent Yugoslavia.

It is admitted even by those who aren't Serbs or pro-Gen. Draja Mihailovic that he still enjoys a large measure of support within Serbia, and that at the right time, were he given necessary arms and other military support, his followers could make an effective contribution to the liberation of their country.

Claims put forward on behalf of Marshal Broz that his forces number 250,000 are often answered by the remark here that "Well, it's just a nought too much."

Under such conditions — whatever may be said in criticism of the present Yugoslav Government in exile—it is unlikely that any move such as rumored here to convert this Government into a mere administrative council and thereby leave the way open for Marshal Broz and those behind him, or establish his own form of political government inside the country, can lead to unity but rather to greater chaos.

Pleas of Little Avail

Under existing conditions in the Balkans, if any wishful thinking is to be avoided, it must be admitted that the only hope of large-scale revolutions depends upon the rapid advance of the Russians from the East or the other Allies from the West and South. Appeals of themselves can do little.

Meanwhile a German Foreign Office spokesman wasn't exaggerating when he said yesterday that talks of a Southeast European collapse were mere speculation, adding the threat that "the Reich Government won't ever tolerate that a few obstinate, unreliable, unteachable, or bribed personalities shall endanger the fate of Europe."

This description of patriots is according to Wilhelmstrasse's liking, but it is certain that the Germans won't hesitate to take rough measures should they be demanded.

Until Allied forces are on the spot and the Allies are themselves united in a practical program they have to offer the Balkans the Germans will remain in control.

Occupation of Germany: Zones Not Yet Defined

Continued from Page 1

cussed in public print. The exact status of the negotiations and the trend of the discussions are equally in the forbidden field.

However, it can be said that London reports that British troops will occupy Northwestern Germany and American troops the southern zone are certainly premature. It may well work out that way in the end, but the decision has not been reached.

There is no doubt, however, that the occupation will be by zones. That was settled at the Moscow and Teheran conferences, although the formula was left for later discussions, as Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his recent auditors on Capitol Hill.

That basic decision was probably imposed by problems of military discipline and supply. If British, American and Russian armies were mixed up all over Germany the possible complications are obvious to any one.

However, the system of zones poses a danger to the "grand alliance" which cannot be overstressed. Germany used the occupation of the Rhineland after World War I as a wedge for dividing the Allies. The same trick will undoubtedly be attempted this time. Unless there is agreement on uniform standards and schedules for the occupation, the opportunity for German propaganda can be enormous. The greatest danger would derive from the departure of one Allied power in advance of the others.

It can be said that these dangers are appreciated in the London deliberations and that efforts are being made to safeguard against them. However, the final formulas and the final maps have not yet been drawn.

Church and Labor Radio Tie Allowed in South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Great interest is being taken in joint management of two South Australian broadcasting stations, 5KA (Adelaide) and 5A. U. (Port Augusta), by the Central Methodist Mission and Workers' Weekly Herald, a city labor organ.

New licenses for these stations, which had been off the air for two years, were granted recently by the State Postmaster General—Senator William P. Ashley—who re-opened them in a recorded speech from Canberra.

The policy of the management is that no intoxicating liquor, money-lending advertisements, or gambling information, will be broadcast from the stations, but otherwise they will be conducted as commercial enterprises. Opportunity will be given to all churches, in addition to the Methodist Church, to broadcast church services and religious matters.

The leader of the Labor Party, Robert S. Richards, and other members of the Parliamentary organization, as well as union officials are using the stations to advance the cause of the workers. The controlling interest is held by the Mission, which has four directors on the board.

The workers' newspaper is represented by one director.

Coast Exit

Continued from Page 1

and cattle and wagons piled high with hay and furniture.

The French have been deeply impressed by intensified deliveries of arms and munitions by parachute to the French Army resistance in the Maquis. A Vichy official spokesman admitted the arrival of parachute supplies and while denouncing them as destined for "terrorists" revealed Vichy helplessness before the rising tide of patriotic fervor.

As the forces of resistance have been actively preparing for over a year, the strain has reached a point where outbreaks within France before the Channel attack are difficult to prevent.

Police seizures have shown that resistance is being organized on a national basis.

Kansan Named President Of Music Schools Group

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—Donald M. Swarthout, University of Kansas, was elected President of the National Association of Schools of Music March 26.

Others elected included Alfred Meyer of Boston University, Robert Sanders of Indiana University, E. William Doty of University of Texas and Melvin Geist of Willamette University, Salem, Ore., all Vice-Presidents, and Burnet C. Tuthill of Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn., Secretary.

Gigantic Network of Air Lines Speeds Allied Drive in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

molested through skys which once reverberated to the machine guns of dog-fighting Japanese Zeros.

The Naval air transport service, for instance, now flies 320,000 air miles weekly. They will carry a passenger the more than 7,000 miles from Australia to San Francisco in 40 hours.

Traveling night and day the huge flying boats make few stops on this run—just long enough to refuel and change crew. Tarawa, which was the scene of one of the Pacific's most bitter battles a few months ago, now is one of the regular way stations on a parallel route flown by Army transport planes.

Navy planes alone carry more than 5,000 passengers monthly and what is more important, for each mile they fly monthly, big air boats tote 3,500,000 tons of vital cargo.

The Army Air Transport Command, using converted Liberator bombers and the newest Douglas four-motored Flying Pullman, fulfills a similarly important mission, covering vast sea distances which before the war would have been considered foolhardy for land planes.

I have just completed a round-trip flight between Australia and the Solomon Islands. So flying in both Navy and Army transports about 4,000 miles was covered in less than 25 actual flying hours.

Some of the planes on this trip were spacious and comfortable. One served passengers broiled steak at an ordinary dinner table with chairs while flying 10,000 feet over the Pacific Ocean.

Wedged in With Cargo

From Guadalcanal to New Guinea—one of the newest links in the Army Air Transport network—the trip was made in a huge converted bomber. The few seats were wedged between spare engine parts, a crated airplane wing, and an assortment of mail bags, automobile tires, and a jeep.

But whether the trip is a luxury ride or merely the customary "G. I." transportation—often curled up in a blanket on the floor of a drafty Douglas flying freight car—schedule is maintained like on a railroad.

Very rarely does the weather interfere with regular runs. Losses are not worth mentioning.

It is this type of service which cuts down otherwise insurmountable sea distances. It permits Allied military commanders to direct the war from a point several hundred miles or more from the firing line.

The advancing bomber line may point out growing conquests of front-line troops, but it is the advancing air-transport line which makes these conquests possible.

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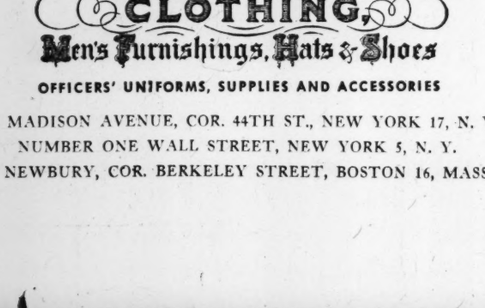

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Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr.
Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of the Upper School
and
Mr. Carey Browne
Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association

will be available for interviews in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria, from Thursday, April 6, to Tuesday, April 11, 1944.

A meeting has been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss "Principia in Wartime." Colored slides and informal motion pictures of current activities on both campuses will also be shown. Those who would like to have an interview with Mr. Morgan or Mr. Browne, or to attend the Principia meeting, are invited to get in touch with a member of the alumni committee in charge of arrangements, Mrs. Horace Carver, 137 East Thirty-Eighth Street, New York 16, New York. Telephone: Caledonia 5-3368.

A Competitive Scholarship is available for the coming school year to students residing in the area of New York City. Applications should be in before April 15.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis 12, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
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Scrap Postwar Red Tape Plea of Auto Industry

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The two most important things to be done in reconverting the automotive industry to peacetime production are: Get Government-owned equipment—raw materials, semi-finished goods, machines—out of the plants without a moment's delay; have Government agents authorized to make quick and final settlements of contracts and disposition of goods.

Unless these things are done, B. E. Hutchinson, Vice-President of the Chrysler Corporation and member of the Automotive Council for War Production, told the House Postwar Planning Committee today reconversion will bog down in a morass of red tape, inventory taking, checking, and rechecking, auditing that he intimated can result in but one thing—a major depression.

Prefacing his testimony with a 20-minute movie, "Jobs After Victory," which impressively emphasized the tremendous amount of materials, machines, and war goods that will be cluttering up plants when peace comes and which must be moved out before peacetime production can be organized, Mr. Hutchinson stressed that reconversion was primarily a physical problem—not financial one.

Goods, had to be removed from factories, he reiterated, and some agreement between the Government and factory managers had to be arrived at on value, disposition, etc., of such materials.

Scope of Problem

For example, he said, Chrysler Corporation has approximately 7,000 Government-owned machines in its plants. To store them would take some 3,000,000 square feet of space. It would cost $2,250,000 to remove these machines, grease them and store them in adjoining fields, as was done with many of the prewar automobile items that were ripped out of the plants to make way for war work.

But, Mr. Hutchinson said, industrialists can do with Government machinery what they did with their own earlier. It all has to be inventoried, checked, and audited by Government agents. And that is a job that is staggering in immensity. Just to mention one small item there are connecting rods which go through 73 different stages. The value, of course, changes with each stage. There are crank shafts that go through 6 operations. They have to be valued, counted.

In converting to war, Mr. Hutchinson said, Chrysler Corporation was able to use in one way or another about 87 per cent of its machines, storing only the special-purpose ones. But of the Government machines it now has Chrysler estimates it can only use about 2,000. The rest will have to be stored, sold, junked. Mr. Hutchinson advised the Committee to be prepared to discover that a lot of this war machinery would have to be scrapped. In fact, he intimated, the more costly the machine the less use it would have in postwar production since as special-purpose machinery it would not be reconvertible to automobile production.

Indicative of the need for quick settlement of canceled contracts, the Chrysler official said that his corporation, as of today, had approximately a $150,000,000 inventory in war work and contingent liabilities in the form of purchase commitments of $500,000,000. Such claims, he pointed out, which hundreds if not thousands of other concerns will have when the war ends, must be settled quickly and fairly if concerns are not to collapse financially.

Mr. Hutchinson approved the Baruch report's insistence on a negotiated settlement of contracts. He would have Government and industry representatives sitting around a table settle values with finality, precluding detailed audits.

He warned the Committee that people—and Washington officials too— were too much concerned over individual instances of what he called "atrocity" stories in setting values for surpulus materials.

Danger Pointed Out

Such things as the battery case in Denver, Col., and the machine-tool case in Detroit will happen, he said. Individuals sometimes will make money in this reconversion and sale of surplus materials problem. But, if Congress tries to write a hard-and-fast rule to prevent every such case, he warned, it will be so involved and complicated that it will hold up reconversion disastrously. Savings would be infinitesimal as compared with the delay in reconversion and the appearance of depression.

Mr. Hutchinson said that Chrysler had grown in personnel 1,000 per cent in 20 years. But the Ordnance Department of the United States Army increased 79,000 per cent in 20 months! You just can't expect experience and ability to characterize both such organizations in equal amounts. The Government will just have to pick the best men it can, give them authority, and expect some mistakes will be made in good faith. The few million or even hundreds of millions of dollars the Government might lose by acting quickly, promptly, and finally would be far outweighed, he indicated, by the costs of a slowdown of production, unemployment, and a depression.

'Wish You Were Here'

Air Service Command

Just a Line From Front Line Via Fuselage Air Mail

Sergeant Carl L. Clark of Army Air Service Command headquarters, Patterson Field, Ohio, touches up names and addresses of overseas soldiers who have said hello to the home folks by autographing this Flying Fortress, just returned from the fighting fronts.

U-Boat Campaign by Allies Major Aid to Soviet Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—It is felt here that Prime Minister Churchill kept the military picture in true perspective when he said in his radio speech March 26 that the Allies need not apologize to the Russians for their contribution to ultimate victory.

The western Allies have great pride in and appreciation for the achievements of the Russians. Twelve months ago they were holding desperately to the ruins of Stalingrad. Today they have entered the territory of Rumania.

But it must not be forgotten that the Allies also fought a Stalingrad. They fought it in another element—against U-boats on the sea. And without this victory the triumphal march of the Russians might not have been possible. With the submarine menace unconquered there would have been little likelihood of American and British supplies, which played so important a part in the Red Army's advance, ever reaching Russia.

Germans Fall Back

On the Rumanian frontier, German generals today are struggling to bring back their forces to the Carpathians — eastern walls of their European fortress. German tactics, military authorities here agree, is to hold on as long as possible at their stronger point at Nikolaiev so as to enable the rest of the German forces in South Russian to fall back in as orderly a fashion as possible.

Then should their losses be no more than those of the present encircled forces, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda would still call it a successful strategic withdrawal.

But even if the Germans are thus deceived, a tremendous loss of war material is something almost irreplaceable while Allied bombers are destroying their war factories. This cannot be hidden from the Germans.

The Germans have talked about a withdrawal in Russia for over a year but their lack of decision "because of German honor" has resulted in their being not on the Dniester but scuttling back into Rumania. And instead of expected Russian exhaustion, the Soviet forces are still advancing along a 50-mile front.

Contemplating future moves in this German-Russian struggle, there is general agreement that after the fall of Nikolaev and Odessa, the Russians will make thrusts through to the Danube delta. And the Germans, despite their enormous preparations and resistance, are already contemplating the loss of a great part of Rumania.

Concerned About Gains

They also are much concerned about the great gains by the northern wing of the Russian Army which is advancing along a broad front toward Lwow. This is more serious because it means a more direct thrust at Germany itself. This part of Galicia was a major scene in the German-Russian fighting of the last war. Lwow is on the way to Cracow, gateway to Berlin and Vienna since it is less than 100 miles from Cracow and the upper waters of the Oder River, and there is entry into Germany via Silesia.

Should the Russians succeed here they would have avoided many great natural difficulties of a drive further south. Further, Silesia is with the neighboring territory of Bohemia-Moravia, the only industrial center still working full time for the German war machine.

And important as are the Rumanian oil fields of the Ploesti district, Galician oil fields near Brody, behind Lwow, about 100 miles from the Russian's present position, also have great significance.

The Germans, weanwhile, are concentrating upon fortifying the Carpathians from the west side. These mountains are a formidable barrier, but it would be a mistake to imagine they are as great an obstacle as the Apennines in Italy, for there are at least six good passes under 3,000 feet where armies could pass.

Fuselage of Plane Makes Big Post Card

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATTERSON FIELD, Ohio—Some folks write messages home on post cards, but servicemen in England found the fuselage of a Flying Fortress just as good.

Knowing that "Hell's Angels," a Fortress with a record of 48 European missions, was to be sent back to the United States for a tour, they wrote their names and addresses upon the plane as a greeting to the home folks.

When the flagship got back to Air Service Command headquarters here, Sergeant Carl L. Clark of Dayton, Ohio, was ordered to touch up the autographs for legibility's sake.

The Fort, after downing 18 Nazi planes, brought its own crew back to the United States, the first such crew to be returned. After a nation-wide tour, the plane will be retired from combat duty and used as a cargo ship.

Stimson Says Price Control Aids Veterans

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson appealed today for continuation of price controls through the war and long enough afterward "to facilitate ad protect the conversion of industry from war work to a full-fledged peacetime economy of production and employment."

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee which is considering legislation to continue stabilization controls a year beyond June 30, Mr. Stimson emphasized two major purposes:

1. To protect the standard of living of the soldier and his dependents by maintaining the purchasing power of service life insurance, war bonds, and dependency allowances.

2. To prevent price increases which would be reflected heavily in the vast outlay for war purposes.

In this connection, Mr. Stimson said that because of "relatively stable prices" in the last three years the Government procurement agencies' dollars "are actually purchasing more airplanes, tanks, guns and ammunition than were originally anticipated."

"Having chosen greater emphasis on regulatory governmental control without substantially heavier taxes," he told the Senators, "I suggest that it would be highly unwise at this stage, at least, to remove or materially to modify those controls and thus to run the risk of a price rise that might well be the beginning of the dreaded spiral of inflation.

"A substantial removal of restraints just now might be misinterpreted by many of our people as a deliberate and intentional opening of the floodgates—in fact an invitation to start a spending spree.

"All that we have gained during the past two years through the voluntary restraint of the people and from their general compliance with Government regulations may be lost in a price rise which will cause distress and consternation to all of our people especially to those who were obliged to live on fixed incomes."

'Walkie-Talkie' Tried Out By New York Firemen

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—An Army type "walkie-talkie" radio system now is being used by New York City firemen to direct operations in fighting fires.

The device was used for the first time yesterday at a three-alarm blaze in a Bronx apartment house. A man on the roof operated the radio-telephone, reporting conditions to an assistant chief on the street.

Britain Won't Demobilize Until Pacific War Is Won

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—The British Government's current plans for demobilization confirm Britain's intention of fighting the Japanese war through to the finish side by side with the United States, no matter how long or hard the battle may be.

Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin intends the machinery for drafting men and women into the fighting services to continue operating even after the European war ends. Demobilization plans already framed are geared to a mounting British contribution in the Pacific.

This information comes from Labor quarters here today following Mr. Churchill's announcement in his radio talk March 26 that a demobilation scheme has been devised but is not to be published yet. The Prime Minister contended tha tthe eve of great second-front operations was no time for taking men'es thought off the imminent battles.

The Government also undoubtedly has in view the desirability of breaking fighting men gradually into the idea that no general demobilization can be allowed until Premier Tojo, as well as Hitler, is defeated. For many British conscripts and volunteers who have been fighting this war considerably longer than the Americans not unnaturally look for release from military service as early as possible after the defeat of the Germans.

At the same time, Britain is hearing something about the generous hand the United States Administration is planning to hold out to its own returning soldiers. This prompts British soldiers to quiz their own Government's demobilization plans.

Mr. Churchill on March 26 paid tribute to Mr. Bevin's sagacity and knowledge of the wage-earning masses. And Mr. Bevin, the former trade-union leader, who will be mainly responsible for demobilization, certainly ranks a fair deal for the returning fighting men and women as his No. 1 postwar job. He would like to see those first into the army get out first.

Therefore, according to Labor circles here, the Government has devised a scheme whereby release from the forces will be decided on an age-plus-length-of-service basis.

Nevertheless, priority of release is seen here to bristle with difficulties. And a scale of generosity approaching anywhere near the standard suggested for demobilized Americans is going to be a colossal task for Britain, with its whole economic status turned upside down by the war.

Britain's civil service trade union—the Civil Service Clerical Association—is keeping a close eye on the demobilization question to prevent a repetition of the mistakes after World War I. At its meeting in London yesterday, General Secretary L. C. White warned that in World War I the policy of giving preferential employment to thousands of ex-servicemen resulted in grossly inadequate pay rates. He denounced preference to ex-servicemen if it merely saved the Administration's conscience at a cost of cheapening labor.

But on whatever terms British men in the service return to civilian life, they at least will find entirely new standards of social welfare operating in Britain compared with before the war.

Novelist Dreiser To Get Merit Medal

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Novelist Theodore Dreiser will be presented the Award of Merit Medal and $1,000 cash prize for 1944 of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the organization's annual ceremony here in May, Dr. Walter Damrosch, President of the Academy, has announced.

The annual award is presented only once in every five years to a writer of fiction.

In a letter to Mr. Dreiser, Dr. Damrosch said:

"This year the Academy has chosen you, not for the distinction of such books as 'An American Tragedy,' 'Sister Carrie,' 'Twelve Men,' and a long list of other volumes, but also for your courage and integrity in breaking trail as a pioneer in the presentation of fiction of real human beings and a real America."

British Seek Rule Of Own Men in U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, urged the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday to speed action on legislation to give British authorities jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by members of their armed forces within the United States or American territory.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, said the Committee, which heard Mr. Long in a closed session, took no action on a House-approved bill, which is still under consideration by a subcommittee.

The British Government has recognized the right of American service courts to take jurisdiction over offenses committed by members of the American armed forces within the United Kingdom.

Rule in Occupied Italy: Allied Test of Badoglio

Is Allied control in Occupied Italy growing stronger or is it relaxing? What is the significance of the announced intention of Premier Pietro Badoglio to remain in power until the end of the war? These and other vital questions are taken up by Mr. Stead in two articles analyzing the current complicated political and military setup in Italy. The following is the first.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, March 28—The Allied Control Commission for Italy controls less and less in Italy as the Badoglio Administration, which it is advising and helping, controls more and more.

This is a matter of grave concern to many critics of the current Italian Government who see its position being strengthened with the passage of time.

The critics viewed with misgivings increased international recognition accorded the regime linked with King Victor Emmanuel by the opening of direct diplomatic relations between it and Soviet Russia.

And since then they have viewed with greater misgivings evidence that Premier Pietro Badoglio feels he can now publicly present his regime as the controller of Italy's internal affairs until the end of the war. This he did in a recent article in the Salerno Corriere.

Seven Basic Points

In this article Premier Badoglio declared that one of the seven basic principles upon which the Government had been basing its program for ensuring maximum Italian contribution to the Allied war effort and initiation of Italy's reconstruction has been all along "to put off until the end of the war—that is, until all of the Italian people can freely manifest their own will—all discussions and provisions regarding our future state organization."

That isn't what the National Committee of Liberation, composed of six parties under a formal political front in "liberated Italy," wants at all.

Claiming to speak with the voice of the people to a far greater extent than Marshal Badoglio does the National Committee wants the opportunity to assume administrative responsibility but has refused to take even the smallest share in this so long as the present King is associated with the Government.

Opposed to Status Quo

The National Committee is therefore bitterly opposed to the status quo which the Allied Control Commission is preserving by using the Royal Italian Government as an instrument for getting the greatest war effort out of the Italians.

That is all the A. C. C. is avowedly concerned with doing. The more it can leave Italian affairs to Italian administrators while achieving this end the less its own resources are taxed by execution of what is to be accounted essentially "military expedient."

Its aim is to keep as clear of Italian political matters as possible. What irks the critics of the Badoglio Administration is that this policy automatically consolidates the position of a governmental setup they view with great disfavor and are presently powerless to upset.

As a stopgap they think it is stopping too long. And the military situation in Italy today doesn't show the other end of the gap anywhere in sight if the Royal Government is going to be entrusted with an increasing share of responsibility by the Allies until the end of hostilities.

Critics have reconciled themselves to frustration until after the fall of Rome.

Surprised by Soviet Move

But now Premier Badoglio is seen to be lifting his sights, so to speak, and firing for a far longer range. This conflicts both with assertions that he and the King are on the way out and anticipations aroused by Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's description on Feb. 10 of the Badoglio government as strictly an interim regime.

As a consequence, there is agitation, and the swirling undercurrents in the Italian political waters were thrown into a fresh flurry by the unexpected Soviet diplomatic move.

The Allied Control Commission is avowedly keeping out of all of this in execution of its three-fold mission.

Its aims are:

1. To ensure the smooth running of everything affecting Allied military interests in Italy in connection with the implementation of the armistice terms.

2. To help the Italians give the maximum possible assistance in every respect to the Allied war effort.

3. To leave Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander in Italy, free of all necessity of looking back over his shoulder as he concentrates on the battle issues of the campaign and to assume responsibility for the control and supervision of Italian territory behind the actual zone of operations.

Lessening of Control

This control takes the form of reducing Allied control to a minimum and leaving to the Italians a maximum scope to run their own affairs under supervision. Which means leaving the Badoglio regime to run them. So far its efforts in this direction are described as very gratifying.

This policy means that the Royal Italian Government already has restored to its jurisdiction that part of the Italian penisula which lies south of the northern boundaries of Salerno, Potenza, and Bari Provinces, together with the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

Elsewhere, which includes the Naples area—the most important and densest populated in liberated Italy—control is in the hands of the Allied Military Government which also adopts the policy of leaving Italian administrative affairs in Italian hands so far as it thinks it can safely do so.

22 Reported Killed In San Francisco Fire

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Twenty-two persons were known killed and a score of injured were in hospitals after a blaze which Fire Chief Albert J. Sullivan said "undoubtedly must have been of incendiary origin" swept through the New Amsterdam Hotel early today.

The three-story frame structure in the industrial district south of Market Street housed about 100 tenants in its 72 rooms, firemen said after talking to some of those who escaped. Most of the tenants are shipyard and war industry workers, police said.

Petrillo Is Sued By Opera-on-Tour

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—A suit for $90,000 charging James C. Petrillo, as President of the American Federation of Musicians, with preventing Opera-on-Tour, Inc., from using transcribed music in its productions is before the Supreme Court.

It was learned the suit had been filed when the opera company sought a pre-trial examination of Mr. Petrillo and Richard F. Walsh, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, who also was named as a defendant.

The motion for examination asserted that the union heads had failed to recognize a previous Supreme Court injunction allegedly restraining them from interfering with the use of recorded music by the Company. Justice Morris Eder reserved decision on the motion.

In its complaint, the Company declared it had spent $75,000 in preparing its productions, prior to 1933, when Joseph N. Weber was President of the AFM.

On Nov. 14, 1938, the opera company secured the injunction it charges had not been recognized by the unions, the complainant said.

Ancients Had Carnations

The carnation, one of the oldest flowers still under cultivation, was first described in 300 B. C. by the Greek philosopher Theocrastus.

Nazis Draft White Russians; Polish Guerrillas Step Forth

By the Polish Telegraph Agency

NEW YORK, March 28—As Polish Underground leaders announce readiness to co-ordinate their guerrilla warfare with Russian military operations, word comes today that the Germans have moved to draw White Russia into the Nazi war effort.

It is reported that the Germans have organized a "White Russian Central Council" of "Quislings" and for the first time have conscripted a White Russian unit into the German Army.

Head of the "Quisling" Council, according to the German occupation press, is Prof. Radoslaw Ostrowski, and its headquarters is in Minsk Litewski.

The Council's activities are expanding into the Vilna and Polesie districts, and the Germans have made this area into a separate administrative district, under a German commissioner.

Meanwhile, the Moscow Radio reports that the commander of the Polish Underground forces in Rowne already has presented himself to Soviet Army headquarters to offer Polish collaboration. All other Polish Underground army chiefs have been ordered to take the same action.

The official Polish Resistance Radio, Swit, has broadcast the instructions to all Poland. The Polish step is being taken, the Swit asserted, even though the Russian attitude still has not been made clear, and no word has yet come to the Poles of the reception given the Rowne commander, either through the Soviet press or otherwise.

Stressing that Pravda has demanded to know what the attitude of the Polish Underground army would be to the advancing Russians, Swit stated that the Poles were now awaiting the Russian response to the Polish action.

[A continued ambiguity exists in the Polish Underground. The official Polish resistance group is responsible to the Government in exile in London. Russia, on the other hand, has sponsored a separate Polish Underground called the Union of Polish Patriots, under Wanda Wasilewska, wife of Alexander E. Korneichuk, who now is Commissar of Foreign Affairs for the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.]

Polish Unity Move

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—Pravda's most prominent foreign news article yesterday was an announcement from London of the formation and manifesto of a new Polish organization "for Polish unity" headed by Chairman Likasiacz.

Such prominence in the Communist Party organ, of course, was tacit approval of this group, which is seeking to unify the Poles in England, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Middle East.

200 Indian Tribes

There are approximately 200 tribes of Indians in the United States.

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The Home Forum

Purification and Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the event that you found yourself in an immoral atmosphere, or closely associated with infidels, what would be your reaction to this situation? Such problems do not usually arise in the shelter of your home, or when you are among your friends. But when you go out into the business world, or into the armed forces of your country, you may find yourself among workmates or tentmates whose conduct is far from ideal, and who openly scoff at religion. For you this experience may involve tribulation; it may seem to be a kind of proving ground where, like a plane undergoing severe tests, you either stand up well or perhaps fall down rather badly.

* * *

In such circumstances, what will aid you in deciding your true course of action and in holding firmly to it? Many have found helpful this injunction from page 452 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Never breathe an immoral atmosphere, unless in the attempt to purify it. Better is the frugal intellectual repast with contentment and virtue, than the luxury of learning with egotism and vice." Such instruction surely coincides with the counsel of Paul the Apostle, who wrote (Philippians 4:8), "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Here you may say: "I would certainly like to obey this instruction, and where I am located there is need of a purer atmosphere of thought, but this seems easier said than done. How can the wholesomeness and rightness of my own thinking affect an external condition?"

A young man who was a Christian Scientist had occasion to find the answer to this question for himself when he was drafted into the Army. Upon entering the camp he made the unpleasant discovery that his five tentmates were addicted to drink, profanity, and immoral conversation. At first he adopted a holier-than-thou attitude, but this self-righteousness only aggravated the situation. Next he was tempted to curry favor by stooping to a lower standard of thought and following the dictum, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." This temptation he resisted.

Then an epidemic swept through the camp. He found himself caught up in the surge of fear, became ill, and was ordered into hospital. There he was visited by his troop captain, who said: "Aren't you a student of Christian Science? What are you doing here? Where are your books?" This interrogation cleared the air. It had a salutary effect. It showed the patient his need of purer thinking. Reaching for his Bible and Christian Science textbook, he studied them diligently and his mental purification began; he began to separate the chaff from the wheat in his thinking. Did not the Science of Mind teach that man is the image of the highest, the holiest, of divine Love, as the Bible declares? Was not Christian Science absolutely right in affirming God's man to be wholly spiritual, immortal, sinless? Then obviously a sinning mortal was not something to be upset by, but was a lie about man, the unreality of which was clearly apparent to anyone holding the correct view of man in Science.

* * *

As a result of the operation of Truth in his thinking, this young man was released from the hospital next day. He thereafter found himself on better terms with his tentmates. Instead of running away from error, he entertained a purer sense of manhood. This enabled him to see the unreality of evil. Through purification of thought he had achieved progress.

Christ Jesus declared, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God" (Matthew 5:8). In spiritual life there is purity and no pollution, imperishable beauty exempt from age, ugliness, decay. This Life is God. Seeing, or spiritually discerning, the truth about Life, Jesus was enabled to heal the sick and raise the dead, thus proving the unreality of everything that Life is not. He is the Way-shower, and Christian Science shows us how to follow his example. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 241): "We should strive to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed; and the corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity. The baptism of Spirit, washing the body of all the impurities of flesh, signifies that the pure in heart see God and are approaching spiritual Life and its demonstration."

* * *

Troops moving in enemy-held territory carry water purifiers. These counteract pollution, neutralize poisons in wells, tanks, streams. But such impurities as sensualism, false appetites, anger, envy, cruelty, occupying our mental homes, cannot be counteracted in this manner. To neutralize and nothingize these evils we need to entertain pure thoughts from God, and to express the perfect qualities of Love. Thus we advance in our demonstration of our true selfhood in spiritual manhood. Purification and progress go hand in hand, leading to a higher, fuller demonstration of spiritual Life, attainable here and now through the understanding of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Stars

The sky's a field
on whose endless folds of night
the seedling stars were sown,
whose roots are space,
whose life is light,
each an acre world
of its own.

The drifting clouds
I watch to see
gather them in their wooly trains;
but one by one
the gentle clouds
sow out these stars
again.

CARLTON LOWENBERG

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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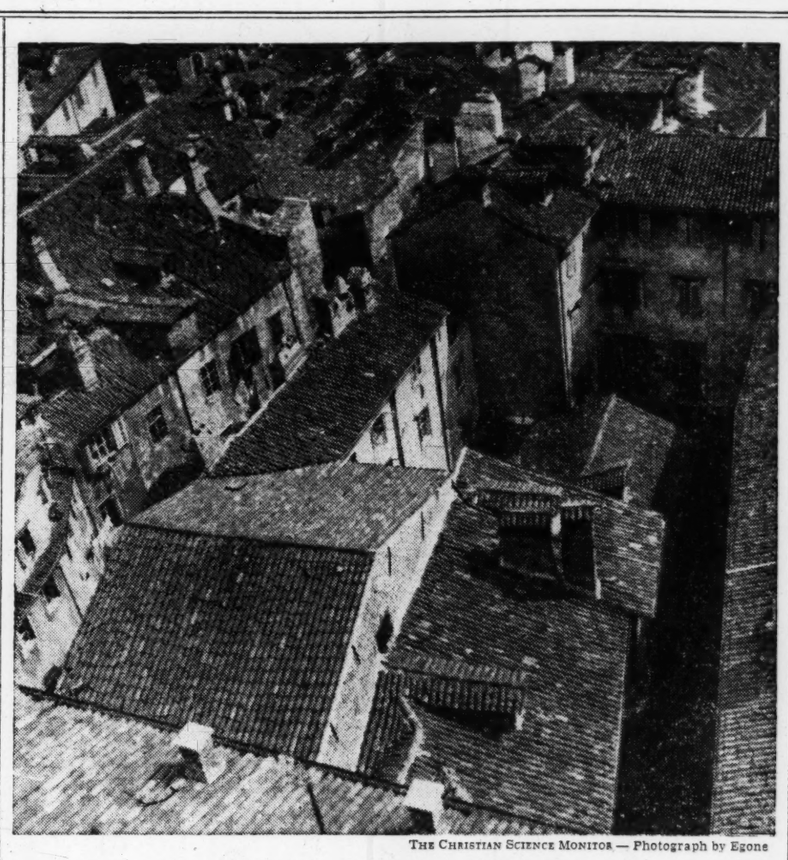

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Egone

THESE ARE THE ROOFS OF TRIESTE

THESE PICTURESQUE ROOFS rise in terraces above a tangle of steep and narrow streets, climbing the hill upon which Trieste's castle stands. From these little windows may be seen a seaport that has been industrious since the days of the Roman Empire. From the wharves below have sailed the ships of the British Empire bound for Suez and the Far East. In the years between, these roofs have sheltered countless humble people who perhaps scarcely cared whether they paid tribute to Venice or Austria or Italy. Under each roof, lying so tranquilly in the sunshine, what glowing adventures in living may be imagined!

Purification et Progrès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SUPPOSONS que vous vous trouviez dans une atmosphère immorale ou en contact étroit avec des incrédules, quelle serait votre réaction? En général, ces problèmes ne se présentent pas dans la famille ou lorsqu'on est au milieu d'amis. Mais si vous entrez dans le commerce, dans l'industrie, ou que vous serviez votre pays sous les drapeaux, vous pouvez avoir des compagnons de travail ou de service dont la conduite est loin d'être idéale, et qui se moquent ouvertement de la religion. Ces expériences peuvent vous paraître dures; c'est en quelque sorte le terrain d'essai où, comme un avion soumis aux plus strictes épreuves, vous montrez les qualités voulues — sinon vous tombez d'une manière assez piteuse.

Dans des circonstances de ce genre, qu'est-ce qui peut vous aider à choisir la meilleure ligne de conduite et à marcher fermement sur la bonne voie? Une exhortation qui s'est souvent avérée très utile se trouve à la page 452 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy: "Ne respirez jamais une atmosphère immorale, à moins que cela ne soit dans le but de la purifier. Mieux vaut le frugal repas intellectuel avec le contentement et la vertu, que le luxe du savoir avec l'égotisme et le vice." Ces instructions s'accordent avec le conseil de l'apôtre Paul, qui déclarait (Philippiens 4:8): "Enfin, mes frères, tout ce qui est vrai, tout ce qui est respectable, tout ce qui est juste, tout ce qui est pur, tout ce qui est aimable, tout ce qui est honorable, tout ce qui est une vertu, tout ce qui est digne d'éloge, doit être l'objet de vos pensées."

Ici vous direz peut-être: "J'aimerais beaucoup obéir à ces préceptes, et là où je me trouve l'atmosphère a grand besoin d'être purifiée; mais cela semble plus facile à dire qu'à faire. Comment la rectitude de mon propre penser peut-elle modifier des conditions qui ne dépendent pas de moi?"

Un jeune Scientiste Chrétien dut trouver lui-même la réponse à cette question lorsqu'il fut appelé sous les drapeaux. En commençant son école de recrues, il eut la pénible surprise de constater que les cinq soldats dont il partageait la tente s'adonnaient à la boisson, juraient et tenaient des propos inconvenants. Il adopta d'abord une attitude de supériorité morale, mais cet orgueil spirituel ne fit qu'aggraver la situation. Ensuite il fut tenté, pour plaire à ses compagnons, d'abaisser les normes de sa pensée — de "hurler avec les loups," comme le dit un proverbe. Heureusement il ne céda point à cette tentation.

Plus tard, lorsqu'une épidémie ravagea le camp, le jeune homme se laissa prendre par une vague de crainte; il tomba malade et fut envoyé à l'hôpital. Son capitaine vint le voir et lui dit: "Est-ce que vous n'étudiez pas la Science Chrétienne? Que faites-vous ici? Où sont vos livres?" Ces questions éclaircirent l'atmosphère. Elles firent du bien au patient, elles lui montrèrent qu'il avait besoin d'un penser plus pur. Ouvrant sa Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, il les étudia avec zèle et sentit qu'une épuration mentale s'accomplissait chez lui; il commença de séparer dans sa conscience la paille d'avec le bon grain. Il raisonna de la manière suivante: La Science de l'Entendement n'enseigne-t-elle pas, comme la Bible elle-même, que l'homme est l'image du divin Amour, du Dieu saint, du Très-Haut? La Science n'affirme-t-elle pas avec raison que l'homme de Dieu est entièrement spirituel, immortel, impeccable? Dans ce cas il est clair qu'un mortel pécheur n'est point une chose qui doive me bouleverser; c'est un mensonge concernant l'homme, et son irréalité doit devenir évidente pour quiconque saisit la vraie nature de l'homme en Science.

Grâce à l'opération de la Vérité dans sa conscience, le jeune soldat put le lendemain quitter l'hôpital. Les rapports entre ses camarades et lui-même s'améliorèrent. Au lieu de s'enfuir devant l'erreur, il entretint un meilleur concept de ce qu'est l'homme. Ceci lui permit de voir l'irréalité du mal. La purification de sa pensée s'était traduite par des progrès.

Jésus le Christ a dit: "Heureux ceux qui ont le cœur pur, car ils verront Dieu!" (Matthieu 5:8.) Dans la vie spirituelle règne non la souillure mais la pureté, l'impérissable beauté que n'atteignent point la vieillesse, la laideur, la décrépitude. Cette Vie est Dieu. Parce qu'il voyait ou discernait spirituellement la vérité à l'égard de la Vie, Jésus pouvait guérir les malades et ressusciter les morts, prouvant ainsi l'irréalité de toutes les choses contraires à la Vie. Il est le Maître, le Conducteur dont la Science Chrétienne nous apprend à suivre l'exemple. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 241): "Nous devrions nous efforcer d'atteindre les hauteurs d'Horeb où Dieu Se révèle; et la pierre angulaire de toute édification spirituelle est la pureté. Le baptême de l'Esprit, qui nettoie le corps de toutes les impuretés de la chair, signifie que ceux qui ont le cœur pur voient Dieu, et qu'ils s'approchent de la Vie spirituelle et de sa démonstration."

Les troupes qui s'avancent dans certains territoires occupés par l'ennemi ont des appareils pour purifier l'eau. Elles peuvent ainsi rendre potables des eaux contaminées, neutraliser les acides qui se trouvent parfois dans les puits, les réservoirs ou les ruisseaux. Mais ce n'est pas de cette manière qu'on annule les impuretés telles que le sensualisme, les faux appétits, la colère, l'envie, la cruauté, qui se seraient introduites dans notre demeure mentale. Pour neutraliser des maux de ce genre, pour les réduire à néant, il faut entretenir les pures pensées de Dieu, exprimer les qualités parfaites de l'Amour. Ainsi nous avançons dans la démonstration de notre véritable individualité spirituelle. La purification et les progrès marchent de pair; ils nous mènent à la démonstration plus complète et plus élevée de la Vie spirituelle, accessible ici même et dès maintenant pour ceux qui saisissent la Science Chrétienne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Enemy of Humbug

DICKENS WAS AN extraordinarily artless writer; he let his genius run where and when it would; the perfect master of happy extravagance; a natural stylist of extraordinary force, he was a born teller of a tale, with amazing knowledge of human nature and human types; a great imaginative creator, with the zest of a schoolboy at a Christmas feast.

He was an enemy of "humbug," fiercely resentful of cruelty, intolerance, and solemn stupidity, and his writing life was a long attack on the social evils he came across. He lashed officialism, hypocrisy, and the abuse of power. But in spite of this disposition towards satire, he makes us think always first of the story and the characters. All his spontaneous, crude, richly creative work is coloured with an eager, broad humanity. "All kind things," he once said, "must be done on their own account, and for their own sake, and without the least reference to gratitude."

Probably Dickens, like most novelists, accounted himself a poet. But there is little evidence to support this accusation. There was in him, moreover, no paganism, no influence by Greek or Latin culture; no trace of any foreign influence; he was English of the English, and from no other writings can England be so well comprehended even now. If some of his characters were little more than names attached to extravagant attitudes of conduct, they show his genius the more in that we accept them as men and women. He had the persuasiveness of great vitality; he wrote with a fine "gusto." . . . No one would dream of going to Dickens to learn consciously the art of novel-writing; yet all can draw from him subconsciously the foundation of phrase, for he was a born writer, and the foundation of philosophy, though he was no philosopher.

Beyond dispute, he is, to me, the greatest English novelist, and the greatest example in the annals of all novel-writing of the triumph of sheer exuberant genius.—From "Six Novelists in Profile," in "Candelabra," by JOHN GALSWORTHY. (New York: Scribner.)

Discoveries Include a Poet

A FEW MEN remember clearly the wonder they felt as children discovering for the first time in their lives the mysterious world of the awakening imagination. The dew rising magically out of the earth and lining every leaf and petal with beads of cold, clear water—that was an exciting discovery; and birds announcing to every ear, at a dozen points, the boundaries of their hunting lands, as miners establish their claims, the birds singing instead of talking or driving stakes—that was another exciting discovery.

Even more exciting was the boundless world that began to unfold when one discovered the map. I can remember living for weeks at a time in visions of Minorca and Sarawak and the Cyclades. T. S. Eliot may have been drawing on the realms of childhood imagination when he wrote:

Paint me a cavernous waste shore
Cast in the unstilled Cyclades . . .

* * *

That wonderful stage of childhood has been recalled to me by a fine contemporary English poet, W. J. Turner, whose work I have just discovered. Here is the opening quatrain of the first lyric of his "Selected Poems," and it represents fairly the freshness of his imagination and his fine control of the technique of poetry:

When I was but thirteen or so
I went into a golden land,
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi
Took me by the hand.

Tuxtla-Guiterrez, in southern Mexico, was the town in which my parents were married; I had listened with excitement to my mother's account of that beautiful place, and the river close by which mysteriously disappeared into the ground. She told me, too, about the sacred volcanos near Mexico City, Popocatapetl and Ixtasehuatl. Turner, in the same poem from which I have just quoted, says:

I stood where Popocatapetl
In the sunlight gleams.

This man is writing out of a deeply felt and clearly remembered imaginative experience; and, since he is a poet as well, his work has a stimulating vitality.

In a poem called "On the Roof of the World," Turner refers, I suppose, to Tibet when he writes with strangely haunting intensity:

On Chagola the air was full of butterflies,
They fluttered down the valleys of bright blue;
White they were, snow-tinted, soft as the soft seafoam
That far inland breaks in mysterious bloom;

Invisibly, as spring lapping dark hills,
It breaks into a billow pale as snow;
From Chagola there rolls a shadowy tide
Of harebell drops of brightly quivering blue.

This material, in the hands of a lesser artist, could easily degenerate into sentimentality. Turner keeps it far from mere escapism by the sharpness of his focus, by the variety and incisive force of his rhythm and the clean economy of his vocabulary. The Himalayas are close to Tibet—isn't it a spur of the Himalayas that penetrates Tibet and is called the Hindu Kush? Turner has a memorable passage about the Himalayas:

The Himalayas' white, rapt brows;
The jewel-eyed bear that threads their caves;
The lush plains' lowing herd of cows; . . .

No doubt, it is a quite different part of the world from Tibet, in which Turner imagines:

The gold, snow-throated orchid sprung
From gloom where peers the dark baboon . . .

But the same invigorating vision is in both passages.

* * *

One of the last poems in the volume is called "Venus Anadyomene"; it is about both the planet and the goddess Venus. Turner thinks first of the planet as covered with foaming seas that roll "abyss upon abyss," seas without shores. And he proceeds then from stormy landless expanses to weirdly tranquil seas:

Or else in leagues of silent calm
Her vast horizons lie,
Dim plateaux of wide shimmering grey
Beneath a feathery sky.

Through all Turner's poetry, one feels the underlying clarity and certainty that are the characteristics of a mathematician; he happens to be a fine mathematician as well as a poet. But he has the imagination of a wonderful child, as well as the technical control over his medium of a distinguished poet. That is what makes him a writer worth knowing.

EDMUND SCOTT

Duffers in a Foreign Tongue

I LIKED THE delusion that I spoke French well, a delusion common enough among those who had never heard me. Somehow I seemed likely to possess that accomplishment. I cannot charge myself with having ever claimed to possess it; but I am afraid that when any one said to me, "I suppose you speak French perfectly?" I allowed the tone of my denial to carry with it a hint of mock-modesty. "Oh no," I would say, "my French is wretched," rather as though I meant that a member of the French Academy would detect lapses from pure classicism in it; or "No, no, mine is French *pour rire*," to imply that I was practically bilingual. . . .

Strange, how one will trifle with even the most imminent doom. On being presented to the Gaul, I always hastened to say that I spoke his or her language only "un tout petit peu"—knowing well that this poor spark of slang would kindle within the breast of M. Tel or the bosom of Mme. Chose hopes that must so quickly be quenched in the puddle of my incompetence. I offer no excuse for so foolish a proceeding. I do but say that it is characteristic of all you who are duffers at speaking a foreign tongue. Great is the pride they all take in airing some little bit of idiom. I recall, among many other pathetic exemplifiers of the foible, an elderly and rather eminent Greek, who, when I was introduced to him, said "I am jolly glad to meet you, Sir!" and, having said that, had nothing whatever else to say, and was moreover unable to grasp the meaning of anything said by *me*, though I said the simplest things, and said them very slowly and clearly. It is to my credit that in speaking English to a foreigner I do always try to be helpful. I bear witness against Mme. Chose and M. Tel that for me they have never made a like effort in their French. . . . To be shamed as a talker is bad enough; it is even worse to be shamed in the humble refuge of listener. To listen and from time to time murmur "C'est vrai" may seem safe enough; yet there is danger even here. I wish I could forget a certain luncheon in the course of which Mme. Chose (that brilliant woman) leaned suddenly across the table to me, and, with great animation, amidst a general hush, launched at me a particularly swift flight of winged words. With pensively narrowed eyes, I uttered my formula when she ceased. This formula she repeated, in a tone even more pensive than mine. "Mais je ne le connais pas," she then loudly exclaimed, "Je ne connais pas même le nom. Dites-moi de ce jeune homme." She had, as it presently turned out, been asking me which of the younger French novelists was most highly thought of by English critics; so that her surprise at never having heard of the gifted young Sévré was natural enough. — From "And Even Now," by MAX BEERBOHM. (New York: Dutton.)

Twice a Week in Senlis

THE MARKET PLACE in most French towns is a rather dreary affair, usually an open-air edifice of ornamental iron, covered with a tin roof and resounding with the hoarse shouts of local vegetable barons. Numberless early morning sightseers have been attracted to Les Halles in Paris, of course, but they were looking for atmosphere and onion soup rather than architectural splendor. The sad events of 1940 have only intensified the maxim that most French markets are unlovely. But I can think of one notable exception to the rule, the market in our little town of Senlis, in the Oise. . . .

The rich Gothic façade of St. Pierre . . . looked down upon a small cobblestone square which, on market days, became packed with the umbrellas and stands of ambulatory dry-goods merchants. Here sturdy peasant women from neighboring farms would buy strong black cloth with the proceeds of the sale of their *haricots verts*. And here would be stationed the inevitable unshaven accordion player, squeezing out silly, tinkling tunes while his wife tried hard to sell sheet music to a gaping circle of children and rustics from the outlying villages. . . .

Market day came twice a week in Senlis, and twice a week the Beck family plunged into this animated picture with joy and abandon. We came laden with market baskets and expanding *filets*, those wonderful nets, gathered together by a handle, which can carry an almost limitless amount of produce, depending only upon the strength of the shopper's arms. Our technique was to buy potatoes first (these filled the bottom of the net), then green vegetables, then fruit, and finally a few heads of lettuce which could be crammed in at the top. The idea of a paper bag for each vegetable would have been utterly inconceivable. You simply piled your purchases into a given space, keeping the eggs, berries and cheese on top, and sorted them out when you returned to your kitchen table.

Because of the weight-lifting problem, vegetable and fruit buying usually became my province, with the manly aid of little Phinney. The shrewder business of selecting meat, fish, poultry and butter fell to Madame, in earnest consultation with Clémentine. The venerable French custom of manoeuvering for special privilege applies equally well to the acquisition of a château, a seat in the Chamber of Deputies or a mere cauliflower. I found a favorite vegetable woman and stuck to her, with the result that she would reserve her choicest produce under the table for the Beck family (and an appreciable *pourboire*). — From "Clémentine in the Kitchen," by PHINEAS BECK. (New York: Hastings House.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1944

French Resistance to Nazis Supported by Valor of Intelligentsia

Argentine Editors Wary On Bid for Free Press

Acceptance of invitation to join in 'constructive' criticism of foreign policy resulted in fines and imprisonment—Even La Prensa decides it best to follow censorship strictly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—No surprise is expressed here because the Argentine newspapers have declined the invitation of their Government to exercise "freedom of the press." Transandean editors having been "twice bitten" are "thrice shy."

Several editors have paid the price of exile or imprisonment for taking this and preceding governments at their word. The latest known case was that of Leopoldo Agusti, of the Noticias Graficas. He accepted an invitation to cooperate in "constructive" discussion of foreign policy.

Recently only the daily La Prensa has dared to criticize and that only occasionally. Members of the proprietorial Paz family have been threatened but, so far as is known, they have stuck to their guns. Nonetheless, even La Prensa, like the rest of the metropolitan newspapers, has obeyed most censorship edicts.

The latest "freedom of the press" declaration was made at the end of February with a great flourish of Government trumpets. Two days afterwards every newspaper in Buenos Aires was visited by police inspectors at the "deadline" hour and forced to eliminate every reference to the Government situation in domestic and foreign news services. No one had accepted the invitation to comment, so no changes were necessary in the editorial columns.

Waiting for Guarantees

With all their varied and bitter experiences, it is not to be expected there will be any illuminating news or editorial features in the Argentine newspapers until constitutional government and guarantees are fully restored. But for the revolving baleidoscope of war all of them would be rather dull productions. Only the pro-Nazi and extreme nationalist sheets such as El Federal, El Cabildo, and El Pueblo dare to show editorial strength every day.

Foreign correspondents also have their troubles. For many months they had transmitted the bulk of their copy by air mail across the River Plate to Montevideo, where it could be sped northward by cable or press radio. It could, alternatively, be sent over by the night steamer to Uruguay. Cable and radio offices in Montevideo, which usually have a sleepy time, were compelled to increase their facilities to cope with the new and voluminous traffic from Buenos Aires. Now business will slacken again, it is anticipated, at least temporarily, because cases of mail censorship have been discovered. Alternatively, correspondents must seek other means of getting their copy across the river.

Hard for Correspondents

American and British correspondents have a most difficult job gleaning the news but it is now more difficult to get it out of the country. Cases of mail censorship have been reported, also, on other than Urguayan routes. Only the communiqués and hand-outs can be cleared expeditiously by cable through Buenos Aires itself.

The Argentine post office denies any censorship of private mails but correspondents merely smile at this denial—as do business offices as well. The postal authorities, however, do admit that they have powers to prevent circulation of material detrimental to "national interests." A ban has been placed on practically all Montevideo dailies because it was found that many Argentines were buying these to discover part of the truth about the machinations of ambitious and conspiring military and nationalist personalities in Buenos Aires. The ban is still on.

Radio Unreliable

The Argentine authorities are continually protesting against the radio news from Montevideo. Argentines never listen in these days to their own stations—except for music, which is very good. Morning, afternoon, and night, they tune in to Montevideo stations to hear the news about their own country. Naturally, because of the difficulty in ascertaining the facts, some news items are rather "wild," but, as a whole, the services are valuable and informative.

Several strong diplomatic protests have been made from Buenos Aires to Montevideo. The tone suggests that Argentina is attempting pressure. "Annoying situations"; "dangers to friendly relationships"; and "systematic campaign against Argentina"—these are some of the terms used in complaining against radio news and newspaper editorial comment. The Argentine authorities cited the Carbe radio station and El Tiempo newspaper.

Uruguay, as a genuine democracy, refuses to interfere with freedom of expression, but it has asked mediums to be as careful and temperate as possible in handling the news of the ebullient yet sensitive republic across the river.

Japan Suffers Lack of 'Co-prosperity'

Nipponese push efforts to milk Dutch East Indies as economic plans go completely awry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The Japanese are speeding up the process of milking the Netherlands East Indies of their economic resources in preparation for a possible Allied attack, a survey of recent Tokyo and East Indies radiocasts indicates.

Japanese economic strategy in the East Indies and other parts of Southeast Asia was summarized several months ago in an article in the German publication Auswartige Politik, which has just been received in Washington:

"The material and human resources of the occupied territories are to be used in such a way as to avoid burdening the Japanese homeland as far as possible; Japanese private business should be fully utilized. . . . Not only the expenditures of the military administration, but of the occupation army itself should be covered by the occupied territories."

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, told reporters in Sydney, Australia, recently that in the East Indies, the whole Japanese economic setup had "gone haywire," however, and disclosed that the Dutch had definite information that the Indonesians had come to a realization of what Japanese occupation meant.

Drive for More Cotton

Great efforts have been made to increase cotton production in the East Indies. One Japanese radiocast concerning the rise in cotton production on the island of Celebes said that "a large quantity" of cotton already had been shipped to Japan. In general, however, the drive for more cotton has met with disastrous results because of unfavorable climatic conditions and insect pests.

Dutch sources in Australia report that not only are the Indonesians dressed in rags for lack of cotton cloth, but in some areas even the Japanese military go about partly dressed or clad in stolen civilian clothes for lack of uniforms.

East Indies rice production, once sufficient for the area's needs, has dwindled because of Japanese looting. The puppet "central advisory council" of Java at its February meeting approved, among other things, "a proposal under which native farmers will voluntarily offer unhusked rice to the administration."

Plantations Converted

The coffee plantations of Java are being converted into barley fields, and tea plantations into units for growing and dehydrating turnips, carrots, potatoes, spinach, and other vegetables, principally to supply the troops of the invader, the Japanese Radio announced early this month.

One indication that this latter step has not been successful, however, is found in a radio statement that "an extensive hunt for wild boars and monkeys is now going on on tea plantations" in east Java.

Fish, second only to rice as a staple food in the East Indies, is no longer available in quantity for the native population. Early this month the Japanese Radio said that "it is expected that large quantities [of fish] will be supplied for military consumption as well as for export to Japan and Formosa" from the East Indies.

The tempo of looting also is being increased in the heavy industries. Lumber specialists in Japan recently met to discuss "the urgent need for accelerating the output of lumber in the occupied southern regions."

Philip Gendreau

Dutch East Indies: Typical Scene in Interior

Hoffman Attack on Winchell Starts 'Fireworks' in House

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—A near free-for-all threw the House into an uproar yesterday as Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan renewed his biting attacks on the radiocaster, Walter Winchell, declaring "the truth just isn't in Winchell."

In the ensuing battle, members yelled at each other, the galleries demonstrated in violation of the rules, and the speaker's gavel pounded furiously.

Mr. Winchell, who has been engaged for weeks in a controversy with Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Hoffman, John G. Rankin (D) of Mississippi and others, commented yesterday to reporters:

"I'm enjoying this. Life had begun to get a bit stale—I thought maybe I had, too. But now now. Specially in connection with today's House row: I seem to be keeping quite a lot of people busy. A little better than 400 to 1 isn't it?"

Inquiry Asked

Mr. Hoffman asked in a resolution that the Justice Department investigate two women he said were formerly employed by Mr. Winchell's radio sponsor. He named Miss Elfrieda Margaret Siddell, or Miss Margaret F. Seidel, as one, declaring inquiry should be made to determine if she ever was "interned or confined by federal authorities" as an enemy alien. The other, he said, was Miss Hedwig Engemann and he wanted to know if she had ever been convicted or pleaded guilty to any charge.

"When I get the information I will pass it along to Winchell," said Mr. Hoffman, "and Winchell may talk about that."

Previously Mr. Hoffman had identified Miss Siddell as secretary to Andrew Jergens of the Andrew Jergens Company, and Miss Engemann as a maid in his home.

Code Amendment Sought

Mr. Hoffman also asked that the House act favorably on his resolution amending the code of the armed forces to make the Navy code conform to that of the Army in one respect. The change would require Navy officers to avoid speaking disrespectfully of any member of Congress—"in other words, to act like a gentleman."

Mr. Winchell, without drawing pay or wearing a uniform, still is listed as a Navy lieutenant commander. Mr. Hoffman said. He should be deprived of that listing or silenced about Congress, he said.

All this happened while the House ostensibly was considering a bill affecting the income-tax status of Federal employees who, because of their jobs, live in a state away from their regularly maintained home.

Japan Suffers Lack of 'Co-prosperity'

Tokyo conscripts vessels in all ports of occupied lands in effort to solve crucial shortage.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 28—The increasingly desperate character of Japan's shipping difficulties is evident everywhere in the Japanese occupied ports of China, French Indo-China Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies, according to well-informed persons in close contact with those areas.

Complaints of local Japanese merchants and military authorities are growing all the time, and the seriousness of the situation is frankly admitted. The so-called emergency mobilization of all wartime transportation power began on March 1 in all the ports under Japanese occupation and is being carried on with the slogan that in this decisive stage of the war, an improvement of the shipping situation is vitally imperative.

The first demand of the Japanese authorities concerns a drastic increase of auxiliary tonnage, especially of wooden ships of small size, sailing junks, motor-driven junks, and a new type of raftlike wooden boat that is towed by coastal steamers over short distances.

Construction Rushed

Native-owned craft are to be bought up or otherwise to be pressed into service for the Japanese, and the construction of new craft is to be accelerated with all possible means. Toward this end, frantic efforts have been made recently to increase the number of sawmills in French Indo-China, Malaya, and wherever else timber is available.

But the execution of many projects suffers badly from the fact that the promised steam saw machinery does not arrive from Japan on schedule.

Another handicap is the lack of shipwrights. Everywhere, desperate efforts are being made to cajole ships carpenters into service, and many have been forcibly taken from Chinese ports to French Indo-China and Malaya where timber is available. Both timber merchants and shipbuilders often sabotage the Japanese construction drive. In many cases, green wood was used on new junks recently built, with the result that they cracked wide open after a short time and became useless.

Another categorical demand of the Japanese authorities is that the morale of Japanese sailors and native crews must be stiffened.

For morale has suffered considerably from the steadily increasing dangers of air and submarine attacks.

Dissatisfaction Mounts

The increasing delays in the arrival and departure of ships of all kinds, about which there is also much complaint, are to be cut. And great efforts are to be made to speed up unloading and loading which have become more and more slack. This reflects the growing dissatisfaction of wharf laborers in all Chinese, Indo-Chinese, Malayan, and Dutch ports with the treatment they are getting from the Japanese and their fear of the more and more frequent air attacks on ports. All this has led to a strong tendency on the part of workers to return to their villages.

Moreover, sabotage in ports and warehouses has increased.

Finally, the morale of Japanese shore staffs has deteriorated to such an extent recently that they had to be exhorted to greater efforts by patriotic talks and to be appeased by new insurance systems which provide insurance against war risks for their lives and property.

Savants Turn Activity To Underground Press

Germans close French universities in effort to stamp out exponents of liberty—Start of resistance made as early as 1940—Teaching, professional, and artisan classes promote anti-Nazi literature.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In their efforts to destroy every vestige of resistance in the occupied countries, the Nazis in France are not only attempting to break up the armed bands of French patriots, but also to strangulate the intellectual life.

As the French universities have always been centers of intellectual resistance against the invaders, the Germans are now closing down several of these institutions of higher learning in France.

Some time ago, the University of Strasbourg, which had found refuge at Clermont-Ferrand, was raided by Gestapo agents. Many professors and students were arrested and some of them killed. Later the University of Grenoble which had been particularly fierce in its determined stand for French liberties was suspended.

Now word comes from France that the occupation authorities have ordered the closing down of the most important universities in Southern France, Montpellier and Aix-en Provence, allegedly in relation with Nazi evacuation plans of the Mediterranean coast.

However, although the Nazis may succeed in silencing the voices which from the university platform spoke to the French youth, they will certainly fail to destroy the spirit of resistance among the French intelligentsia.

Underground Activities

The number of French intellectuals who take part in the resistance movement is great and many of their leaders come from university circles. They are outstanding among the editors of the underground press.

Early this year, a document on the underground activities of French intellectuals relating the important contribution of French intellectuals to the cause of French resistance has reached the United States.

Underground organization of French intellectuals to fight the Nazi ideological invasion started as early as 1940. Professors of French universities and high schools founded a periodical, the Free University, which more or less openly attacked the Vichy regime.

French writers at the same time founded another review, Free Thought, which was suppressed by the Vichy regime and replaced by a mimeographed monthly publication, French Letters. In 1942, the resistance activities were centralized and a National Committee of French Writers set up first in Paris, later in the Northern and Southern provinces of France.

Resistance Groups

Another resistance committee, that of French lawyers, publishes Le Palais Libre (the Free Court) while the National Committees of French Surgeons publishes the Free Surgeon.

The resistance group among the schoolteachers has their own publication the Laic School which fights against attempts of the Vichy school authorities to break the spirit of the French youth.

The musicians, painters, the engineers and technicians have also their own publications. The circulation of these underground papers, which are almost exclusively read in intellectuals circles, is estimated at 60,000 copies for each number.

French intellectuals have initiated also the clandestine printing of outstanding French books which appeared abroad. Thus, the book of the Roman Catholic writer, Jacques Maritain, on the French collapse which was first published in the United States and in Canada, was reprinted clandestinely in France and widely distributed.

Anti-Nazi Tracts

Numerous anti-Nazi tracts were also put into circulation, among them a pamphlet The Martyrs, describing the execution of French hostages in the concentration camp of Chateaubriant. The National Committee of French Writers has even announced that it will bring out a series of books printed by underground printing plants.

Latest addition to the number of underground organizations is the National Committee of Journalists which is said to have been set up in the southern region of France.

The resistance activities of the French intellectuals are certainly less spectacular than the courageous fight of the hard-pressed French guerrillas, but it is likely that in the long run the preservation of the intellectual integrity among the French educated class will contribute more to the French recovery than anything else.

This point is well understood by the Nazis, and it is the reason why in their dealing with the French intellectuals who have not turned Fascist they are becoming increasingly harsh and ruthless.

General Chen Slated to Head Chinese Mission in Capital

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Chinese Embassy said that Gen. Shang Chen, head of China's National Military Council and one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted aides, is expected to leave Chungking soon to head the Chinese Military Mission in Washington.

General Chen's arrival here is expected to signalize closer military relations between the United States and China as joint military operations expand against the Japanese.

General Chen speaks English fluently, in contrast to Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, last head of China's Military Mission here, who returned to China some months ago amid reports that he had found relations with American military officials not altogether satisfactory.

General Chen is one of the few northern Chinese militarists who have remained close to the Generalissimo.

At the time of the Japanese invasion of North China in 1937 he had been stationed at Peiping, where he was well known to American diplomats and military officials, among them Lieut. Gen. (then Colonel) Joseph W. Stilwell, who was American military attaché there at the time.

General Chen was a devotee of polo and taught his troops American boxing.

He has been governor of a number of Chinese provinces, but more recently has been serving directly under General Chiang as director of the main office of the National Military Council.

Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, who is now in Chungking, may return with him, it is suggested in unofficial quarters, who point to signs of improving Sino-American relations while professing to notice no perceptible improvement in China's relations with Great Britain.

Chinese circles are reported to feel apprehensive that Britain may be favoring a naval campaign southeastward from India to regain Singapore and later Hong Kong. The Chinese hope that with American aid they can more quickly attack the Japanese through Burma and China's own soil.

'Shiver My Timbers If This Isn't So, Farmers a Salt-Water Fishin' to Go'

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Discovery by government natural scientists that mullet, a salt-water fish of great abundance, will thrive in fresh water may revolutionize the practice of growing fish as a food crop in farm fish ponds.

The Fish and Wildlife Service announcing this today, said experiments at its laboratory in Beaufort, N. C., show an "astonishing high" production of about 3,000 pounds of mullet per pond-acre in two years, compared with a normal two-year production in a well-managed fish pond of about 400 pounds an acre.

This is believed to be the first time in this country that the transfer of a substantial quantity of a relatively-large salt-water fish to fresh water has been accomplished, though it has been done successfully with aquarium fishes.

One reason given for the enormous production per pound-acre was that mullet eat microscopic vegetation and it is unnecessary to place in the ponds a subsidiary species for them to feed upon, as when such fish as black bass are used for stocking the farm fish ponds, the majority of which are in the South.

The experiments are regarded as having great import because unlimited quantities of young mullet are available in all the warm sea waters of the world. For example there are great numbers of them off the coast of Texas, the State with the largest number of farm fish ponds.

Language 'Unity'

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—The Japanese intend to force their language upon the peoples of all East Asia, a Tokyo radiocast picked up by the Netherlands news agency at Melbourne, Australia, indicates.

The agency quoted Yasuzo Ouka, Director of State Affairs in Japan's Greater East Asia Ministry, as having said, "We cannot hope to have spiritual cohesion and unity if the language of each of various peoples is different. What forms the bond is a common language. That language must be Japanese."

Historical Bias Keeps World Apart

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

NEW YORK, March 28—The United States will become the intellectual and educational center of the world and the mecca for students from foreign countries, a group of four Columbia University professors predicted.

The Future:

Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, recently told of an insular Briton and an equally insular American who met to discuss the improvement of Anglo-American relations.

Said the American:

"You can't expect us to have a genuinely friendly feeling toward you. Don't you remember that the British burned Washington in 1812?"

Said the Briton:

"You don't say? I knew about Joan of Arc and was ashamed of that incident, but I never knew before that we had burned George Washington."

Mr. Starr's apocryphal American and Briton simply had learned their history from different books. The events of 1812 always have occupied an important position in American school volumes, whereas in the average British textbook they have been as hard to find as a Dixie accent in Greenland.

Retaliation for York

Incidentally, how many Americans know the burning of the City of Washington by the British was in retaliation for the burning of York (now Toronto) by American forces a short time previous?

All this points to an important postwar problem: Ways and means must be found to provide rising generations with more international and more objective views of history than they heretofore have had.

Not long ago the writer heard a well-known educator say: "After pondering the problem for many years, I have come to the conclusion that the greatest possible contribution to world peace would be a history book written from a strictly international and disinterested point of view."

The educator added that he had read accounts of the battle of Waterloo in British, French, Belgian, and German school books and found that the only points on which they agreed were the scene of the battle and the fact that Napoleon was defeated.

But how to get an international history book?

This educator had no suggestions.

Others do have suggestions, however. In fact, as the war draws swiftly toward a climax and the problems of the peace become more urgent, suggestions on all phases of the international-education question are forthcoming in great volume from official and semiofficial social-study groups. Some have obvious merit; others are designed merely to stimulate thought.

International Supervisory Board

Most plans envisage the establishment of some sort of an international supervisory board.

Grayson N. Kefauver, James Marshall, Alonzo Meyers, and others, are drawing up plans for an International Education Office which would pass on the facts in school textbooks everywhere.

The International Federation of Trade Unions has advanced tentative proposals for promoting an objective historical perspective through the educational facilities of the labor movements of the various nations.

And the subject is high on the agenda of the forthcoming International Labor Conference in Philadelphia.

It is agreed generally that the introduction of less nationalistic interpretations of history is going to be an extremely difficult task. But the prospect of difficulties does not appear to be deterring an increasing number of individuals and organizations. With Emerson, these planners of the future say:

"Books are the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst."

Women in U. S. Marine Corps Meet Challenge of War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHERRY POINT, N. C.—Although the Marine Corps Women's Reserve is only little more than a year old and the first contingent of 18 women arrived here just 10 months ago, more than 1,200 women Marines are now at this Marine Air Station, their diversified work including practically everything in aviation except flying and fighting.

This base is the clearing center for all Marine women assigned to aviation. After classification tests, they are either sent to schools or other stations or retained here for varied roles ranging from cooks to bus drivers, teletypists to weather observers, aircraft mechanics to control tower assistants, parachute riggers to aerial gunnery instructors.

Most of the women prefer jobs which directly relieve men for combat. Work in the control towers is in greatest demand. So far as possible, they are given posts for which they seem best fitted, by natural aptitude, special training or post experience.

Take Up New Work

Former librarians, for instance, are serving at the Assembly and Repair division's technical library. A social worker has charge of a barracks. A lawyer is promoting the sale of war bonds. Scores of girls are continuing their vocations of stenographers, secretaries, messengers, storekeepers, supply clerks, and telephone operators.

Others are adopting new trades such as carpentry, painting, electricity, welding, motor transport, machine maintenance, and ammunition packing. The mess halls are manned almost entirely by women. They test the quantity and quality of aviation gasoline, and learn to overhaul airplane engines.

Though they do not actually fly themselves, they help instruct men pilots with Link trainers and other synthetic devices by which flying is taught on the ground. They are not permitted to go overseas to fire guns at the enemy, but they teach the fighting Leathernecks aerial gunnery, aircraft identification, and target theory.

Ninety per cent of the parachute inspecting, repairing, and packing here is done by the fair sex, clad in men's dungarees.

Women Aerologists

A 24-hour service is maintained by women aerologists, who enter and decode surface weather maps, draft upper air charts and make hourly weather observations.

Some of the women have changed their previous pursuits drastically. A former sheep herder is now a radio operator. An accountant makes lifeboat containers. An art museum assistant is a synthetic-training film librarian. A professional basketball player is in a recreation office. A profesisonal swimmer uses her muscles now in packing parachutes. A beauty operator is a specialist in aircraft instruments. An artist's model lectures on fixed gunnery.

The commanding officer here, Capt. Katherine D. Lynch, of New York City, is especiall well qualified for her post. Holding a commercial pilot's license, with flight instructor's rating, she has more than 500 flying hours to her credit, of which 175 were spent instructing novices in flying. She also has a ground instructor's license with ratings in navigation, radio, meteorology, engines, and Civil Aeronautics regulations. Before joining the Marines last June, she was a lecturer at Teachers College of Columbia University.

Farmers Oppose Daylight Saving

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—America's clocks may soon undergo some more legislative tinkering.

Congress, which set the nation's timepieces ahead an hour in 1942, was asked today to set them back again, in a bill introduced by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri.

The measure would eliminate daylight-saving time and restore the entire country to standard time, although preserving the present time belts—Western, Rocky Mountain, Central, and Eastern.

Representative Cannon said he submitted the bill after receiving hundreds of protests from "almost every State in the Union" against the "fast time."

The Missourian said Midwestern farmers were the most bitter critics. Several States have had battles about the issue, and have adopted specific legislation to modify the law as it concerned them.

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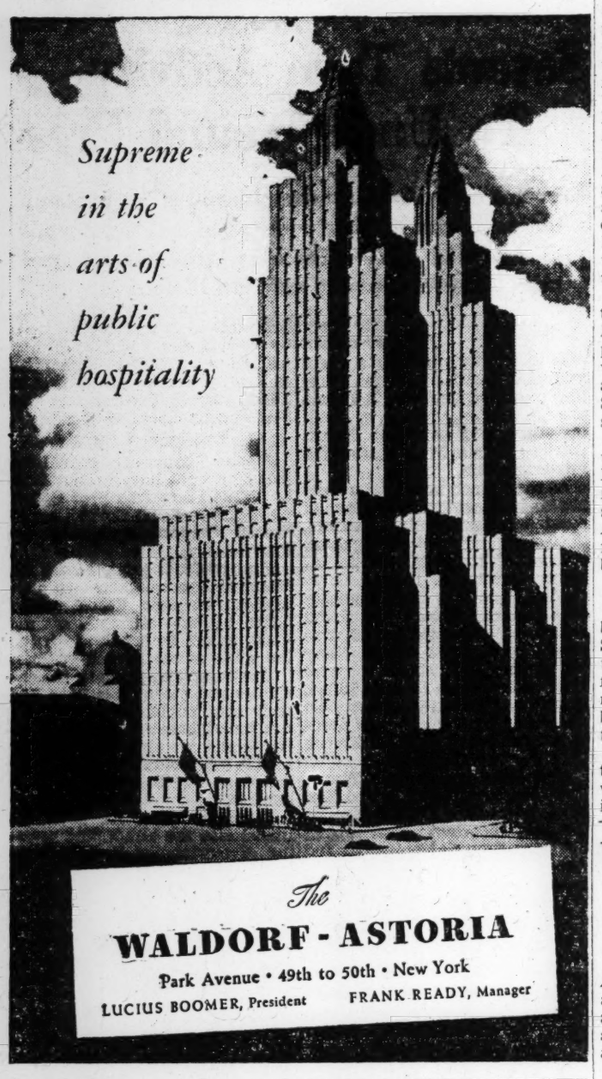

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Oklahoma Results Watched As Verdict Upon New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—More than any by-election within a year politicians are watching today's returns in the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma for an index of the fall presidential contest, and a hint as to whether Mr. Roosevelt will run for a fourth term.

The event is so important that Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky has been rushed into the breach by the Administration, while on the other side prominent anti-New Dealers, such as Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, and W. Lee O'Daniel, Democratic Senator from Texas who is fighting President Roosevelt, have made appeals.

In this nationwide attention the two candidates, W. G. Stigler, Democrat, and E. O. Clark, Republican, who are local lawyers with offices facing each other across Main Street in the town of Stigler, have tended to be overshadowed.

In the three special elections in which Republicans have replaced Democrats in 1942, and in others in which Democrats have retained seats by reduced majorities, the Administration supporters have found refuge in the argument that big names were not involved.

Test of Administration

But in Oklahoma the issue has been made on the New Deal; and Senator Barkley has appealed to the electorate on that basis. A defeat for the Democrats in the normally Democratic district would be a major blow to Administration morale.

There are even some who contend that President Roosevelt would not run for a fourth term if he were finally convinced that the odds were to great by an Oklahoma defeat. Mr. Roosevelt has made no declaration, despite all political speculation, that he really is a candidate. He has looked tired and worn at recent press conferences.

Perhaps as much as any other politician in Washington, Mr. Roosevelt is today watching the Oklahoma situation.

In 1942 the "Oklahoma Second" went Democratic by only 385 votes. Mr. Clark, who is now running again, was the unsuccessful candidate at that time. Oklahoma is a southern border state, with a reputation for independence. Political labels have not been of great importance, partly because the state is a new one, set up in 1907, and partly because its population increase has come from outside areas.

Farm Dissatisfaction

Oklahoma voted for Warren G. Harding in 1920, and went Republican again in 1928 when it gave Herbert Hoover a majority of 175,000 out of a total vote of 620,000.

Oklahoma went for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, 3 to 1; in 1936, by 2 to 1; in 1940, by 3 to 2.

In 1942 Oklahoma elected a Republican Senator, Mr. Moore, a former anti-New Deal Democrat who switched parties.

Farm dissatisfaction with the New Deal may find expression in the vote, for the Second District is primarily agricultural. It has only one town of 32,000 and only three other places with more than 5,000.

Both candidates in today's election have Choctaw Indian Blood, a political asset in the district which lies wholly in the old Indian Territory.

Willkie Tells Why Nation Should 'Swap Horses' in Fall

Continued from Page 1

Administration's deficiencies are as great at home as they are abroad, that they all stem from the same loss of direction in policy and in purpose.

He criticized the Administration for its lack of a defined labor-relations policy, for its multiplicity of boards and agencies all dealing with labor problems and for its failure to live up to its responsibilities under the no-strike pledge given by the labor unions at the beginning of the war. He held that the Government itself was responsible for the railroad strike threat, by its dallying and unsuccessful efforts to work out a constructive solution.

"You don't solve the problems of labor and strikes by strong statements," Mr. Willkie contends. "Government must create an atmosphere in which the occasion for strikes will not arise and a policy which is at once fair, firm and nondiscriminatory."

Mr. Willkie advocated a three-point code for labor itself. He said that labor had three jobs which it should perform itself:

1. It should remove from posts of labor leadership those who are "arrogant and corrupt." Here it can be said that Mr. Willkie has reference to the false leadership of such as John L. Lewis and the constructive labor leadership of such as Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers of America.

2. It should develop more of a sense of responsibility toward the whole economic and social life of the country, and see its own interests in fuller relationship to the total economy with which it has no real conflict.

3. Labor should lead a movement toward greater democratization within its own organization, within its own unions.

Mr. Willkie points out that when he returned from his trip around the one world, he publicly stated that the peoples of the Pacific were wondering if the Atlantic Charter hadn't been correctly named; they were wondering whether, after all, it really was meant to apply to them. Secretary Cordell Hull then delivered a speech and said that Mr. Willkie was all wrong, that it applied around the world.

"Well, what I am living in hope for," Mr. Willkie says, "is that the Atlantic Charter will soon be applied somewhere, even if to just one little corner of Europe.

"It's no good declaring for the Ten Commandments and then violating them every day.

"New leadership to give new direction to both foreign policy and domestic management, far from being less needed during the war, is urgent in the interests of winning the war and in securing the peace."

Casey Named Aid

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Leo Casey, former Republican National Committee Publicity Director who held a similar post with the New York World's Fair, has been named Political Publicity Director of Wendell L. Willkie's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Sweden Refuses Ship for Refugees But Is Ready to Give Aid to U. S. Board

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The War Refugee Board said last night the fact that no arrangement for using Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees in the Black Sea area yet has been completed does not constitute a negative attitude upon the part of the Swedish Government toward the problem.

The board, of which John W. Pehle is acting chairman, commenting upon an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm March 25 which reported the Swedish Government had turned down an American request for use of some Swedish shipping to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian and Black Sea ports to Palestine, because of a lack of available shipping, declared:

"The War Refugee Board confirms that the matter has been under discussion. The fact that no arrangement for Swedish shipping has as yet proved possible does not reflect any negative attitude on the part of the Swedish Government which has continually shown a sympathetic interest in humanitarian efforts of this kind.

"The Swedish Minister has assured the War Refugee Board that the Swedish Government is prepared to do everything possible to aid the efforts of the Board."

The War Refugee Board includes Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Much of its work in helping get refugees out of Europe has been unpublicized.

Theater Unavailable To Negro Meeting

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28 (AP)—An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said March 25 the organization had been refused use of the Lyric Theater, one of Baltimore's largest, for a meeting May 21 at which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is to speak.

Mrs. Lillian Jackson, President of the Baltimore branch of the N. A. A. C. P., said she had received a letter signed by Frederick R. Huber, Managing Director of the Lyric, saying:

"In reply to your letter of March 22, I am instructed by the Executive Committee to say that until further action by it the Lyric Theater is not available for the date applied for."

Mr. Huber, asked whether the theater had been engaged for the May 21 date, said simply, "it is unavailable."

Bricker Declares New Deal Worried

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, seeking the Republican nomination for President, said last night Senator Alben W. Barkley's participation in Oklahoma's Second District Congressional election campaign indicated the national administration was "greatly worried."

"And I think they should be," he added at a rally for State Republican leaders.

"I cannot understand how Senator Barkley can come into Oklahoma demanding unqualified support of the New Deal in view of his recent repudiation of the President's veto of the revenue measure."

Senator Bricker declared the time has come to "take the policy-making power of government out of the hands of the arrogant New Deal and return it to the hands of the elected representatives of the people."

Indians Found Wearing Ration-Token Necklaces

MADRAS, Ore. (AP)—Red and ration tokens issued by Madras retailers haven't been put back in circulation at the expected rate. The merchants wondered why. They discovered that Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation were stringing them into necklaces.

Paradox of War: Women Carry Mails

© Harris & Ewing

Washington Women Start Postal Delivery

In Washington there is a place for women in business and in the home as well. One of the latest fields women have entered is carrying the mail. The three women shown above are starting on their mail routes from City Post Office. They are (left to right): Mrs. Lena Pemberton, mother of two girls; Miss Johnnie S. Freeman, and Mrs. Emily Coeyman, mother of a baby son.

Hays: Movies Aid Morale On Double Front

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Motion pictures that bring the war to the home front, and project the home to the war front, are the greatest instruments of war morale the screen has produced, Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, said yesterday.

In his 22d annual report to the motion-picture industry, Mr. Hays declared:

"It is easy to see why they [the troops] prefer entertainment that brings laughter, music and fun, memories of home and the kind of life for which they are fighting. There are no better morale builders than films of this character.

"On the other hand, the motion-picture screen would fail and fail lamentably if it did not alert the vast millions at home to the conditions under which we must fight this war, the sacrifices necessary to win it, and the tasks still before us."

Mr. Hays declared that forthcoming pictures would meet every problem of morale, recreation, and information.

He said training films, used in the task of "turning ordinary citizens into competent soldiers, sailors, and fliers" at top speed, had greatly reduced the time required for training men. About 816 training films have been made both by the Army and the motion-picture industry, he said.

He predicted that educational movies soon would take their place beside the blackboard in civilian classrooms. Funds have been appropriated by the industry to finance a five-year program calling for the establishment of a commission on motion pictures in education, he said.

Roosevelt and Hull Seek Freer Hand in Peace

Continued from Page 1

in understanding the complexity of American foreign policy machinery. After World War I, Premier Georges Clemenceau of France accepted the promise of President Wilson on March 14, 1919, that the United States would go to war immediately on the side of France if France were attacked by Germany. M. Clemenceau accepted this as a condition for dropping military occupation of the west bank of the Rhine. Few Americans at the peace table believed Mr. Wilson could carry out his promise. Actually, the proposed treaty was never even submitted to the Senate.

The great fact that has occurred between the Versailles Treaty and the forthcoming World War II peace treaty is that the Wilson tragedy has occurred.

Other Nations Don't See Why

Other nations do not understand why the United States continues such arrangements for negotiating treaties, but they are well aware today that these arrangements exist. They appreciate the relative weakness of the American Executive.

At present, Mr. Hull is seeking to meet this situation by building up his Congressional fences.

Senate and House members are being consulted, a bipartisan, joint group of Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees is proposed. Mr. Hull also is seeking to assure the nonpartisan nature of his foreign policy by consulting with an advisory group of civilians.

Wilson Experience a Guide

The best hope of not repeating the Wilson experience is the fact that the Wilson experience has occurred.

Never again, it is hoped, will the great power of the United States for good in international affairs be reduced to frustration and futility before a wondering world, after victory in a great war.

Yet even today, the peculiar circumstances under which President Roosevelt operates in international diplomacy—as would any Republican President after him—sets the United States apart.

Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor his successor could say whether Lend-Lease would be continued; whether new loans would be advanced after the war; whether markets would be kept open; whether, and to what degree, the United States would participate in an international police force, a World Court, a new League; whether the United States would follow a collaborationist policy or withdraw again into isolation.

A President plus Congress could commit the United States on these points, but not a President alone.

Contrasted to this, a British Prime Minister, who speaks for Parliament (where the executive is a kind of governing committee of the legislature) has far greater power. And Mr. Stalin, of course, has no trouble of this sort at all.

Election Seen as Key

The coming Presidential election, accordingly, is the test not only at home, but in the eyes of Messrs. Churchill and Stalin abroad, of the sort of thing they may expect after the war.

If America's foreign policy can be put and kept on a nonpartisan plane, as Mr. Hull is trying rather frantically to do, there will be hope of continuity in days after the election.

If America's foreign policy becomes the center of factional attack and partisan bickering, however, American influence will decline, and the words of its representatives will be listened to with only polite interest.

Jeffers Promises Draftees Promotion

PORTLAND, Ore., March 28 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, President of Union Pacific Railroad, promised March 27 that his 12,000 drafted workers can count on moving up the ladder just as fast as if they were still employees.

The man who rose from messenger boy to railway president declared it wasn't enough to guarantee that every man should have his job back after the war. "If he would have been promoted to a higher position in the interim," Mr. Jeffers told an interviewer, "he'll get that job if he can qualify."

'Black Mart' Curb to Aid 'B' Drivers

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Assuming that the gasoline "black market" situation remains under control, holders of gasoline B cards in all parts of the country outside the Eastern Seaboard are due to get a substantial boost in their automobile-fuel rations very soon, and some similar concession may be possible for the East.

Illicit distribution, according to Office of Price Administration, drained as much as 2,500,000 gallons a day off the legal market during the late winter, but a concerted drive against "black market" operators was described in a recent announcement as meeting with success.

In making the announcement, the OPA said it is hoped an increase for B-card holders in the Eastern Seaboard States and District of Columbia will be possible and that such an increase would be as large as supplies allow.

The announcement said there would be no increase for holders of A cards.

In announcing the B-card increases it was said the aim is to restore the original maximum allowance sufficient for 720 miles of travel a month in a three-month period. The fuel is calculated at 15 miles to the gallon.

Col. Bryan Houston, Rationing Administrator, also announced that a plan is being considered whereby expiration dates on fuel oil ration coupons may be abolished, thereby making these coupons good indefinitely. It was stated it is hoped to have this plan in effect by Oct. 1.

Gas for Gardeners

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Representative L. Mendel Rivers (D) of South Carolina has announced the Office of Price Administration had assured him that supplemental gasoline allotments would be granted Victory Gardeners this summer for 300 miles of driving.

Such an allotment would be the same as was granted Victory Gardeners last year.

Railways Keep 'Em Rolling By Making Old Things Do

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 28—Just like Mom, when she cuts Pop's suit down to fit Junior, and takes the stitch in time that saves nine, the railroads have been meeting wartime equipment shortages by making old things do new jobs, or last longer.

The story was unrolled at the 44th annual meeting of the American Railway Engineering Association, held here recently.

To save war-critical materials like wood and steel, the railroads have used old track ties for fence posts; parts of old, unused bridges, for new ones; dug up abandoned and long-forgotten pipe lines, cleaned them and put them to work again in new locations; watched track rails with an eagle eye, and taken the "stitch in time" that saved replacements.

A. R. Wilson, Engineer of Bridges and Buildings for the Pennsylvania Railroad, told how it took steel girders from an old viaduct, cut them down and refabricated them into bridges on a relocated portion of its right of way.

Build Canal

"In another instance," he related, "Army Engineers built a canal some 6 miles long across the southern tip of New Jersey—connecting the Atlantic Ocean with Delaware Bay. Several draw bridges had to be built, one a railroad bridge. And at that time, new steel was most critical."

Was the railroad "stumped" It wasn't.

It located an old, unused "half-through plate girder drawbridge, of longer length than desired," Mr. Wilson went on to relate, "cut it apart, shipped it to the new site, and rebuilt it into the new, shorter drawbridge. No new material had to be bought."

Then there's been the matter of water pipe lines. Increased traffic growing out of the war has more than doubled water requirements for some of the roads. New pipe lines had to be laid, and pipe was scarce. But by using ingenuity, some quickly coped with this situation.

Take the Southern Railway for instance. To prevent train delays, it needed to get some pipe without waiting for priority assistance. Water requirements had more than doubled at many of its locations, said A. B. Pierce, Engineer of Water Supply.

And what did the Southern do?

"A complete survey was made to locate abandoned pipe lines that could be used," Mr. Pierce related. "Several miles of different size pipe and fittings were recovered, cleaned and thrown into service for discharge and suction lines. At Princeton, Indiana, we cleaned 5,500 feet of four-inch, six-inch, and eight-inch cast iron pipe, and prevented the necessity of buying new and critical material."

Old, abandoned steam pumps and boilers were also thrown into service at new locations, he said. They were used as emergency stations to supplement main water stations unable to meet the increased requirements because of too-small pump capacity, or lack of water at the source of supply.

New needs couldn't always be met with old material, however, said Mr. Pierce. Sometimes new equipment had to be installed to keep trains rolling. At one place, for instance, he related, a city declared it could no longer meet the railroad's demands, and the railroad had to drill three deep wells.

'Keep 'em Rolling'

Some of the measures followed might have been costly in normal times—so far as time and labor are concerned. It would have been easier, too, for the roads to buy new stuff—just as it would be easier for Mom to buy Junior a new suit than to cut Pop's over—but these are wartimes—the railroads have to "Keep 'em Rolling." And they are.

Government-approved, essential, new construction on the railroads last year cost an estimated $134,968,171, Robert L. Groover, an associate director of the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington, told the engineering conference. Of this amount, he said, $37,891,628 was spent for tracks (yard tracks, passing tracks, and others); $24,259,835 for signal and centralized traffic control; and $39,470,396 for main tracks and mechanical facilities, including water supply.

The Office of Defense Transportation's preliminary forecast for 1944, he said, "indicates that construction facilities necessary to preserve the integrity of the domestic rail systems will be as great, or greater, than in 1943."

Carry on Research

And despite all the war problems of increased traffic and overburdened equipment they've had to face, or perhaps because of them, the railroads have carried on, and even increased, research investigations, H. R. Clarke, Chief Engineer of the Burlington Railroad, and President of the Engineering Association, said.

"During the past two years," said Mr. Clarke, "the program of research work has been expanded in accordance with the policy of more vigorous prosecution of scientific investigation adopted by the Association of American Railroads several years ago. The authorized expenditure for 1944 is $109,050. And that is larger by almost $27,000 than the research allotment for any previous year."

Compared to vastly greater amounts spent in research by many industries, this may not seem impressive to some, Mr. Clarke remarked, but it represents a steady, healthy growth for the railroads.

Farley Said to See Big G. O. P. Victory

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Newspaper columnist Ed Sullivan said last night on his weekly CBS radiocast that James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, told him he is convinced that if the Presidential election were held tomorrow the Democratic Party would lose every state with the exception of the Solid South.

"Mr. Farley believes the winning Republican combination will be Thomas E. Dewey and Earl Warren," Mr. Sullivan said.

"He does not foresee anything to alter this picture by Nov. 4, as a P. S., Mr. Farley believes the Democrats could win back the White House in 1948," Mr. Sullivan, who writes for the Daily News, said.

Today's Woman

Mrs. Laughlin's Kindly Interest Opened Up a Score of Jobs

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Burbank, Calif.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's famous counseling program designed to serve its some 50,000 women war workers virtually began with a kind word. And it has developed to its present large proportions without ever giving theory a chance to become more important than just such practical helpfulness.

"The simplicity and honesty of it are the things that give it power," says Susan Laughlin, the program's pioneer, in tracing its growth.

It began in the most informal way possible, quite without intention of making a "program" out of it, when Mrs. Laughlin came to work for Lockheed near the beginning of the war after having been away from the business world for several years. Her first assignment, it happened, was in the Corporation's medical unit, where all job applicants end up on the last and sometimes the hardest lap of a rather wearisome employment routine.

She determined at once to make it her business to say something "personal," something refreshing or cheerful, to everyone who stopped at her desk. Before long, many new workers were coming back for advice—about their jobs, or the transportation, child care, and housing problems so frequently faced by war workers in a crowded defense area.

Women Ease the Work

Today Mrs. Laughlin is one of Lockheed's 26 expert counselors—women distinguished, as she is, for youthfulness, attractiveness, and rare good judgment. She feels, incidentally, that the biggest contribution women have made to war industry is the demand created by their presence for just such considerate handling of people as the counseling program represents—a gain from which, she says men, as well as women, are benefiting greatly.

Mrs. Laughlin names three requisites for success in the counseling field—humility, sincerity, maturity. The first she illustrates by pointing out that the counselor rightly gives just as much weight to a sweeper's transportation problem as an executive's. Of the second, she comments:

"I have never asked anyone to believe something I didn't believe or to do anything I wouldn't do in the same situation."

As for maturity, she calls it that sense of balance which never forgets that every worker in the plant, including the counselor herself, belongs to the group. The counselors at Lockheed have found, for example, that in helping an employee they also have an opportunity to strengthen the position of the employee's supervisor by encouraging the latter to help solve the problem under consideration.

Among problems, Mrs. Laughlin says the number one perennial has to do with attitudes. For instance, there was Louise.

Louise was a woman of 54 whose father had owned a factory once. She felt she knew all the answers and her attitude seemed to be that she could do everything better than most others. She even tried to show her supervisor, an experienced workman, how to improve on his method of cutting aluminum parts.

Finally he lost his patience. One day he gave Louise a broom and told her to sweep the floor. Outraged, she went to a counselor.

Talking Troubles Out

Now Mrs. Laughlin says the absolute "must" of counseling is letting the client tell her whole story. If she gets stopped, she's likely to remember an extra detail later and think the counselor would have understood her better had she heard it. So Mrs. Laughlin let Louise tell her tale of woe all the way through, then she said: "Now you be the counselor and I'll be you; let me tell you your story back."

Before she had finished, Louise stopped her. "I've been trying to run other people all my life!" she exclaimed. "I haven't been giving others credit for their own experiences. What will I do now?"

"Go back and do your job well," urged Mrs. Laughlin. "Mind your own business. Be pleasant, helpful. Don't be resentful. Take orders impersonally."

Louise followed her advice. And she saw a change for the better right away.

When people look their own problems squarely in the face, as this woman did, Mrs. Laughlin says they generally discover the solutions right within thmselves. It is the counselor's job, she adds, to help them do so, not to solve their problems for them. One device she has found most useful to this end is telling the troubled one's own story back to her—it helps her to see her own thinking.

While Mrs. Laughlin believes that counseling techniques as taught by specialists can certainly be helpful, her advice to women seeking counseling careers is to begin right where they are.

"Too many persons wait until they get a position that is called 'personnel work' before using what they have learned about human relations," she points out. "They could have started with a word of praise to the cook—for with a word of praise, personnel work really gets under way."

An effective counselor, she summarizes, takes no credit to herself. Selflessness is her ideal. She knows that society is a togetherness, in which her help to the worker may be only the last of many steps leading toward the solution of a problem. The effective counselor, indeed—and Mrs. Laughlin stresses this—knows that she of her own self can do nothing.

Lockheed's corps of women counselors meets every new woman employee as she comes to work in the aircraft factory. The counselors' offices right in the factory are easily accessible thereafter to all employees. Upper left: Mrs. Susan S. Laughlin, head counselor, chatting with Willie Aiken and Grace Spurgeon. Lower right: Mrs. Laughlin talks with June Morgan, another of the workers.

Camouflage Cabbage

By Hope Gaul
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's never been such a cabbage crop in the United States as there is this year. In fact, cabbages are so plentiful that the Government is urging us to eat cabbage and more cabbage, and, since the cabbages that presently glut the market are the prosaic green variety, something has to be done about it. So why not camouflage that cabbage? Here are ideas:

Cabbage Soup

1 cabbage
1 pound salt pork
3 large potatoes
2 large carrots
2 onions
1 leek
½ pint previously soaked kidney beans
1 large turnip
Sprig of thyme
Salt, pepper to taste

Blanch and quarter the cabbage. Place in a saucepan with the kidney beans, peeled and halved potatoes, sliced carrots, turnip, onions, leek, and cover with cold water. Season highly with salt and pepper. Let simmer gently for 1½ hours. Add the pork and simmer for about 1 hour longer or until pork is tender. Before serving, place a slice of toast in each soup plate and pour the thick soup over it, serving the pork with this or separately.

Creole Stuffed Cabbage

1 green cabbage
½ pound boiled ham
2 tablespoons butter substitute
1 onion
Salt, pepper to taste.

Be sure to select a loose leafed green cabbage. Chop the boiled ham and broil lightly in butter with chopped onion, salt and pepper to taste. Carefully pull open the outer leaves of the cabbage and insert the stuffing. Tie the cabbage in a clean cloth and boil until tender.

Hot Cabbage Salad

½ medium size head of cabbage
1 stalk celery
1 green pepper
1 small onion
2 slices bacon
1 tablespoon flour
½ cup water
½ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
Salt, pepper to taste.

Cut fine the cabbage, celery, pepper and onion and place in covered container in refrigerator. Dice the bacon slices; fry brown and remove from fat and add to cabbage mixture. Put 1 tablespoon flour in fat, add ½ cup water and ½ cup vinegar, 1 tablespoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Cook to a thick gravy and mix in the cabbage mixture while hot and serve.

Cabbage au Gratin

1 cabbage
Cream sauce
Grated cheese

Boil the cabbage in the usual way 15 to 30 minutes if quartered, 7 to 10 minutes if shredded. Then place the boiled cabbage in a baking dish and pour over it enough cream sauce to cover. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in moderate oven until browned.

Pickled Cabbage Charleston

1 large cabbage
White wine vinegar
½ cup salt
Cloves, mace, allspice

Shred the cabbage very fine, place in an earthern dish and sprinkle with salt, mixing it in thoroughly. Cover with another dish and allow to stand for 24 hours. Then drain the cabbage and cover with vinegar. Add, for each pint, 4 whole cloves, 4 whole allspice, 2 blades mace. Boil the vinegar for 2 minutes and pour over cabbage. Seal in pint jars. Yields about 3 pints. This makes a sharp condiment to be used as a relish for meats or in oyster cocktail sauce.

Keep Open House on Thursday Nights For Service Men and Women

Friends in Far Places—No. 5

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In an Eastern city there is a family who felt themselves such complete strangers when they went there three years ago that they could spot other strangers as soon as they saw them. There were hundreds of them then, too—a majority young women coming in to take jobs for Uncle Sam.

There are four in the family—Mother, Dad, and college-age Son and Daughter—so it is not surprising that Mother and Dad felt a concern for the young people they saw who were far from home and looked as though they hadn't yet made any friends in the new city. One Sunday they saw a couple of girls at church whom they recognized as strangers, greeted them, invited them home to dinner—and that's how it all started, Then came the war and men and women in uniform.

Now Mother and Dad keep open house on Thursday nights for servicemen and servicewomen, who come for a buffet supper and spend the evening. Of course they're welcome other times, too, but Thursdays are the regular nights.

"How many do we have?" Mother laughed. "That's a question I can only answer after they get here. I never know. There may be 30 or there may be 62 as there were the Thursday before Christmas."

"But we always have enough. Somehow, things we need just seem to come in ahead of time now. Come, let me show you," she added, leading the way to the dining room where the table was all set. It was then 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After a morning and early afternoon of preparation for the supper, Mother had taken time to welcome me and tell me how she did it. She was not a typical old-fashioned motherly type one might picture. She was distinctly the modern motherly type, looking very little older than her daughter, smartly groomed and unruffled by the prospective "family" of from 30 to 60 which would shortly drop in for supper.

Gifts From Guests

The table in the large dining room of the spacious apartment (this was old-fashioned with high ceilings, plenty of rooms and plenty of windows) was set with an artistic centerpiece of candles and sprays of green and around it were plates, forks and spoons, two beautiful loaves of homemade bread, ready to cut, a large piece of cheese, potato chips, jams and jellies.

From the kitchen came the fragrance of the split pea soup cooking in a large kettle on top of the stove and the two big pots of beans baking in the oven.

"I was going to make apple pie for dessert and then this came," said Mother, taking me into the kitchen and opening a good-sized suitcase which had been brought by one of the servicewomen just returned that morning from a furlough at her home in Minneapolis. Her heaviest baggage had been this suitcase, packed full of carefully wrapped cookies, cake, jams and jellies. The two loaves of homemade bread had been sent by mail. Her mother had sent them all in appreciation for what was being done for her daughter and other servicewomen and men in this hospitable home.

Ever since the Thursday nights were really under way just such things have happened, and time and again the gifts from parents of the young people or from the "Thursday nighters" themselves have come in the nick of time to solve the menu problem.

Flexibility is indispensable, Mother told me. "There is no such thing as planning ahead and adhering to the plan," she said. "I have planned chili only to discover I could get no hamburger; vegetable salad only to find there was no lettuce in the market. I usually decide on my menu when I get to the market and see what there is to have. And if friends send gifts, it is easy to alter arrangements at the last minute to include these.

Ham-A-Month Club

Naturally, friends of Mother's and Dad's who know about the Thursday nights are interested in their success. A group of men in the Chicago office of Dad's firm, for instance, have formed a ham-a-month club. The first ham was presented to Dad when he was there on business just before Christmas. Someone else had given him another, so he telephoned to tell Mother he was "bringing home the bacon" from Chicago. In the meantime, a young lieutenant and his wife who had often been Thursday night guests, told her they were bringing over two turkeys, sent from the farm of the wife's parents in Kansas, which he and his wife had cooked.

Mother thought the hams and turkeys would take care of more than one Thursday night supper, but when 62 appeared that week, she was mighty glad she had them. "And how could I have known there would be such a crowd?" she said.

Well, of course she couldn't have known ahead of time, but she has found through all the months of Thursday nights that the supply is always equal to the demand, and there are few times when there is a large quantity left over either. Shelled walnuts, six pounds of them from Oregon, pears from Oregon, pecans from Louisiana, half a cheese from Wisconsin, concentrated grapes for making grape juice, packages of beans, peas, and peanuts are among the gifts that have come in to add to Thursday menus.

"Oh, you're wondering where they all sit," said Mother as she talked about the numbers that came and possibly observed my rapid survey of chairs, davenports and window sills. "We give them pillows and they sit on the floor. We couldn't possibly put enough chairs in here to hold them all and besides they like the informality of sitting around on the floor. They all help with the dishes, too, and a gift of a dozen and a half tea towels was one of Christmas presents which the 'family' appreciated as much as I did."

After supper the guests do what they please. Some gather around the piano and sing. Some sit in groups and talk. Sometimes one of the number who reads especially well is delegated to read an article on a topic of general interest. There is no set program of entertainment—only the atmosphere of home with Mother and Dad on hand to give a word of encouragement, or friendly counsel.

Dame Anne Coming to I. L. O. Conference

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dame Anne Loughlin, one of the representatives of the Trade Union Congress of the I. L. O. conference in Philadelphia in April, is Britain's outstanding woman Trade Unionist. For 25 years she has been an organizer for her own industry—the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. Determination to secure a "square deal" for fellow workers has taken her from the workshops of industrial Leeds where she started as a machinist 30 years ago to the presidency of the Trade Union Congress—first woman to hold this office in the 75 years of British trade union history. Her year in office terminated when she presided over the 75th annual congress September last.

Friendly and Thoughtful

Dame Anne, little more than five feet tall, brings an air of brisk and businesslike efficiency to all she does. She has little time for sentimentally or false dramatization, but her friendly gray-brown eyes shine with kindliness which soften the vigor of her crisp North Country accents as the summer sunshine softens the bleakness of windswept Yorkshire moors from which she hails.

It was such thoughtfulness which made her leave a busy committee meeting to come down and apologize for keeping me waiting for 10 minutes when I first met her at Transport House, London headquarters of the trade union congress.

Enthusiastic absorption in discussion of postwar demobilization plans made her oblivious of the fog which was falling over London as we talked in the late afternoon. This was all the more significant as she had 25 miles to drive in a small car to her Hertfordshire home.

Good Legal Knowledge

Though Dame Anne wears stout tweed suits and strong walking shoes, she has little time for the long country tramps which they suggest.

"What about week ends?" I asked, They are mostly spent in lecturing and addressing conferences and summer schools on industrial law and trade union organization.

"And hobbies?" Again the answer was Trade Unionism.

"Reading?" I persisted. Mostly government publications, she said, with an occasional novel or detective story, but her library books are chiefly law books, for Dame Anne is equal to any labor negotiation with employers; she's successfully presented thousands of cases for arbitration for both men and women.

Enthusiasm for study of industrial law was kindled when she studied at night school as a girl in her teens during World War I. She was impressed even in those early days with the need for something more concrete than marches and flag waving if trade union organizations were to be effective for improving conditions of workers. At the age of 16 she led her first strike for better conditions among women workers in a Yorkshire factory.

Looks Back on Progress

"We've come a long way since those days," she says, "when out of ten shillings weekly we had to pay a penny a week for hot water, whether we used it or not, and were fined threepence for being 15 minutes late and sixpence for half an hour's time off."

Dame Anne has determined to do all possible to see that the task of securing industrial equality started in World War I shall be brought to a logical conclusion through the part women are playing in World War II.

Women must uphold standards of wages and working conditions for which men have fought in peace years, Dame Anne declares.

"Women are doing a grand job. They've been praised by everyone from the Prime Minister down but it is not enough to scatter praise," she says. "Many British unions have got the rate for the job established; we will fight until they all get it."

Dame Anne's travels have been mostly organizing tours in the British Isles. She is therefore looking forward with pleasure to her visit to the United States. This is her first really long journey since 1925 when she went as a member of the Women's Trade Union delegation to Russia.

A.A.U.W. Favors Woman Draft

Washington, D. C.

The American Association of University Women has gone on record in favor of drafting women for the women's branches of the military services provided the War and Navy Departments demonstrate that the need for such a draft exists, it was announced by Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director.

The Association took its stand on the basis of a poll which included not only the National Committees on Legislative Program and on Status of Women as provided by the organization's usual legislative procedure, but also the National Board of Directors, state presidents and chairmen of state legislative and status of women committees. The drafting of women under a Selective Service law for Wacs, Waves, Spars, Marine Women's Reserve, and Army Nurse Corps, was favored by a majority of these A. A. U. W. officers.

Typical reasons given for favoring it were:

"Such a bill would not work undesirably as far as mothers of children or farm women are concerned, but would strike primarily at those who at the present moment are contributing nothing to any form of war service."

Wide Agreement

"It will help women see more clearly where their duty lies," was the opinion of an Alabaman.

From California — "In time of war every citizen, man or woman, should be willing and be required to render services for which his or her abilities and circumstances fit him or her."

From Kansas—"When one has lost a fine son in this war, as I have, one hastens to say that the partnership between men and women must be complete in shaping legislation for like responsibilities."

The Association is sending a report on this subject to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and to the chairmen of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, outlining points which call for study with regard to the possible drafting of women and the various safeguards and exemptions which should be provided in case women are drafted, as brought out in the course of this opinion poll.

"It is only consistent that the A. A. U. W. take this stand," said Mrs. Frances Valiant Speek, secretary to the Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women, "since the Association voted at the 1941 biennial convention 'continued support of the principle of equality for women,' the principle of equality being construed as meaning equality of responsibility as well as equality of rights."

Not Enough Volunteers

In the questionnaire sent out by A. A. U. W. it was pointed out that the recruiting of women for the armed forces had fallen below the need. General Marshall stated in July, 1943, that the Army had overwhelming demand for some 600,000 women. Yet by the end of 1943 the Women's Army Corps, through volunteer recruiting, had been built up to only about 70,000.

In sending out the questionnaire, A. A. U. W. Headquarters indicated that, while no vote was being asked on the proposed national service act for both men and women, the returns might have a reflected influence upon the bill for universal national service.

Aeroplane Linen For Curtains

Recently in searching for curtains for a little boy's room, the scarcity of cotton materials was brought forcibly to my attention, also the high cost and poor quality. Continuing the search, I found a beautiful quality of "aeroplane linen" so-called, which is not linen but a very high grade of fine cotton material in soft cream color, at a low price of 25c per yard. A border of wide colored rickrack braid in bright blue, red, and black was sewed around the three-inch hem and cut-out animals of elephants, camels, etc., in figured percale were appliqued across the bottom at sill length, with the all-purpose household cement which can be purchased in the 5c and 10c store. These can be washed successfully if care is taken.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Our Assembly Line

(A Prayer)

To assemble qualities of courage, loyalty, patience,
perseverance and integrity
To build for protection and safety,
With accuracy in all things.
May this be our aim.
So doing, Oh God, may we provide armor for our
valiant heroes of the skies.

GRACE BROMFIELD HAVER

That line of demarcation you *used* to leave between your powdered face and the skin of throat and shoulders is whisked away!
Now Lucien Lelong creates a Face Powder of seaspray lightness, spring-scented, and with special clinging quality *designed* for a face, throat and shoulder makeup. It's the delectable answer to the new low-cut fashions that require a portrait-perfect skin.
So lift your pretty chin and powder throat and shoulders, too!
• *In a frosty flower-etched container* $2

LUCIEN LELONG
Face Powder

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Quotations on a few issues unrevised

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ½
Adams Exp ²/₃g	28	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	7	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Alleghany Corp	37	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
Alleghany pf	69	30¾	28	29	—1¾
Alleg pr pf	7	52½	51¾	51¾	—1
Allegh L Stl .35e	11	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Allen Indust ¾g	3	11	10¾	10¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	145⅜	143½	143½	—1¾
Allied Mills 2g	98	35	32⅝	33½	—1½
Allied Strs 1	13	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
Allied Strs pf 5	2	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	17	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
Amal Leather	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	84	84	84	— ¾
AmAgChDel 1.20	1	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Am Airlines 1²/₄g	5	64	61	61½	—2½
Am Bk Note .40e	4	17½	17	17	— ¾
Am Bank N pf 3 †150		63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ⅓e	21	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ¾
Am Brake Sh .35e	10	38	38	38	— ¾
Am Cable & Rad	19	9	8⅜	8¾	— ¼
Am Can 3	9	86⅞	86	86	— ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	20	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
AmCar&Fdy 1¾g	32	36½	34⅞	35	—1⅛
Am C&F pf 14¼g	2	77½	76	76	—2¾
Am Chain & C 2	17	24¾	23½	23½	—1⅜
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	10	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	3	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Distill stpo	4	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅜
Am Export L 2	1	26⅝	26⅜	2 ⅝	—1⅛
Am For Pow	47	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Am&FPS6pf 1¼k	2	77½	77	77	—1
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	5	87½	85½	86	—3⅛
Am&FP 2pf	56	23⅜	21½	22⅛	— ⅞
Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	35¼	35	35	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— 1/16
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Ice	19	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Am Ice pf 1¾e	3	71	70	70	—1
Am Interna ½g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— 1/16
Am Invest III .60	1	7	7	7	
Am Locomotive¼e	74	18⅛	16¾	17½	—1
Am Locom pf 7	2	90	88	88	—3¼
Am M&Fdy .80	12	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	7	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Am Metal (¼ae)	4	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
Am Metal pf 6	†220	118	118	118	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†150	34½	34	34	
Am Pow & Lt	22	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	21	50	48⅛	48⅝	—1⅝
Am P&L $5 pf	34	46⅜	44½	45	—1⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	50	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ⅜
Am R Mill .20e	25	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
AmRolliMpf 4½	†230	66	65½	65⅝	— 1/16
Am Safety Raz 1a	4	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Seating ½g	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	50	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	14	38	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅞
Am Smelt&Ref 7 †	30	152	151½	152	+ ½
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	18	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅝
Am Stores ½e	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
Am Stove .30e	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	157½	157⅜	157⅜	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	21	62	61	61⅜	— ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	10	62¾	61⅝	61¾	—1
Am Tob pf 6	†120	143½	143	143	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	12	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
Am Viscose ½e	10	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1¼
Am Viscose pf 5	2	118	118	118	
Am Wat Wks	36	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Am Woolen	14	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	5	83	81½	81½	—1¾
Am Zinc L & S	12	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	49	26⅜	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	2	26	25½	25½	—1
Anchor Hock G.15e	8	24½	24	24	—1
Arch-Dan-M (¼ae)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Armour & Co	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref 5		85	84	84	—1
Armour & Co pf †	60	102¾	102	102	—1
Armstrong Crk ¾e	2	37½	37	37	— ¼
Artloom Corp .10e	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Assd D Gds ¾e	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	41	97½	97½	97½	— ¾
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†110	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1¼
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	43	106⅜	106	106	— ⅜
Atch T&SF 1½e	54	67	64	65	—2
Atch T&S F pf 5	5	91	90⅞	90⅞	+1⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	42	81¼	26½	6⅝	—1⅜
At G&W In pf5g	2	62	62	62	—1
Atl Refining (¾ae)	19	29⅛	27⅞	28	—1
Atlas Powd ¾e	†280	56¾	56	56	— ½
Aust Nichols	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Aviation Co .20e	63	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf5g	16	20	19	19⅜	— ½
Balt & Ohio	157	9	7⅝	8⅛	— ½
Balt & Ohio pf	176	16⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
Bangor & Ar.	4	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Bank&A pf 3¾k †	10	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
Barber Asph	16	25½	24	24½	— ¾
Barker Bros ¾g	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	20	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	30	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¾
Beech Airc 1g	18	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
Beech Creek 2 †	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ¼
Bendix Aviat ¾e	9	37⅛	36½	36½	— ¾
Benef Ind Ln .50e	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods ¾e	12	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¾e)	47	59⅜	58½	58¾	— ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	3	117½	117	117	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf ⅓e	2	40½	40	40	—1
Bir & Decker 1.60	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .15e	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Bliss & L ¼e	2	17½	17½	17½	
Bloom'dale .45e †	50	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	21	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	2	49¾	49½	49½	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	1	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	11	35	24⅜	34¾	— ¼
Borden Co .40 e	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36¾	36	36	— ¾
Boston & Maine	6	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
Braniff Airw .60	27	15½	14¼	14¾	— ½
Bridgeport Br 1	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	20	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
Bkiyn Un Gas rfle	18	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—1
Brown Shoe 2	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	16	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¾
Budd Mfg	23	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	† 20	121	120	120	—2
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ¾
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†460	60⅞	58¾	58¾	—1¾
Budd Wheel ½g	14	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
Buffalo Forge 45e	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Bullard Co ⅓e	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
Bulova Watch 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Burl Mills (.40e)	3	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
Burr Add Ma .20e	12	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	17	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bush TBpf13½k	†170	49	49	49	—1
Bush T pf 6	† 10	66	66	66	—2
Butler Bros .30e	29	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	7	29¼	29	29	
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	6	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1¼
Byers pf 7	† 30	79¼	79	79	— ⅞
Byron Jack ¼e	6	21½	21	21	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	11	28	27¼	27⅜	— ⅝
Callahan Z-Lead	2	½	½	½	
Calumet&Hec .20e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy ¼e	3	16	16	16	—1⅛
Can Dry Ale ¾e	4	27	25¾	25¾	—1¾
Can South Ry 3 †	50	39	39	39	
Canad Pacific n1¾e	35	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ¼
Capital Adm A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	20	46	46	46	
Caro C&O 5	†230	102	101	101¼	— ⅞
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	
Carriers&Gen .05e	2	4½	4½	4½	— 1/16
Case (JI) Co	32	26½	25⅛	35⅛	—1¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	60	149	148¼	148¼	
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¾
Celanese Cp ½of*	7	36⅝	36	36	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	70	103	103	103	
Celanese pr pf 7	†300	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅓g	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	†210	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1⅓	12	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Cent Foundry	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cent. Ill Ltpf4½ †	10	109	109	109	— ¼
Cent R R N J	14	13	11¾	12	—1
CentVioletaSug 1e	1	24	24	24	— ½
Cent Rib pf 7 †	40	116	116	116	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	5⅜	5½	5½	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†230	62½	60¾	60¼	—1½
Champ Pap&F ¼e	3	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¾
Checker Cab	7	31½	29½	29¾	—2¼
Ches & Ohio 3	58	46¾	46	46	— ¼
Chi&E Ill ½pa	10	8¾	7⅞	8	— ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1e	65	18½	17½	18	— ½
Chi Grt West	45	7⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
Chi Grt W pf ⅔ak	27	24	23⅛	23¼	—1⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	5	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
Chi No West pf wi	32	54⅞	54	54¼	—1

Today's Sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	692,650
1944 volume to date	58,624,474
1943 volume to date	73,985,879

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Pneu Tool 2	7	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	2	41	40¾	41	+ ⅜
Chi PT prpf2½ †	30	48¾	47½	47½	—1⅝
Chi Yell Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15	15	15	— ½
Childs Co	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	32	64¾	62½	62⅞	—1⅜
City I&F 1.20	3	17	17	17	— ¼
City I&F pf6½g †	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
City Invest †	30	57	56⅜	56⅜	—2¼
City Stores	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
Clark Equip ¾e	1	39	39	39	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	35¾	33½	34	—1½
Cluett Peab ½e	1	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	†130	66¼	66	66¼	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ⅓a	15	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	10	105¾	105½	105½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼e	1	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
Col & South	†530	18	16¼	16¼	
Col & South 1pf	†510	19¾	18	18	—1⅞
Col & South 2pf	†170	18	17½	17½	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16	16	16	
Colum B'castA.40e	3	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
Colum B'castB.40e	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Colum G&E .10e	86	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	5	83⅜	83	83	— ⅜
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	30	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅜
Colum Carbon 4	1	89	89	89	—1
Colum Pict ²/₃g	2	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
Coml Credit 3	10	41	40	40	—1
Coml Cred pf 4¼	1	1057⅛	1057⅛	1057⅛	+ ⅞
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	3	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	28	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
Com'with&Sou	126	¾	½	½	
Comm&So pf 1¾k	11	82	31⅜	81⅞	—1⅛
Com Ed 1.40	19	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾g	7	10½	10	10	
Congoleum-Nairn1	4	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	2	25¾	25	25	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	33	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	4	106	105⅝	106	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	6	19⅜	18½	18½	—1
Cons Laundries .60	12	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	34	28	27⅜	27½	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	14⅝	14	14	—1
Cons Vultee 1e	11	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	48	48	48	+1
ConsumP pf4½ †	80	104⅜	104½	104½	— ⅛
Container Co ¼e	21	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓e	24	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	7	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	45⅛	44½	44¾	— ¼
Cont Motors .15e	51	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	5	32⅛	32	32	
Cooper Bess ¼ae	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn'wdStS pf2½ †	40	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	3	47	46¾	47	
Corn Prod 2.60	7	56¾	56⅝	56¾	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .20e	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	36	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	6	19⅜	18½	18½	—1
Crown Cork&S ¾g	12	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅜
Crown Zeller 1	9	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
Crown Zel pf5 †	70	98½	98	98	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	7	31½	30¾	30¾	
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	78⅞	78¼	78¼	—1
Cuba R R pf †	20	25¼	24	24	—1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	20	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¾
Cudahy Packing	11	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
Cuneo Press 1½g	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	44	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	108	108	108	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	7	43⅛	42¼	42¼	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾g	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	17⅛	17	17	
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Davega Strs ½g	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Davison Chem 1a	12	14½	14⅜	14½	
Decca Record 1.20	15	26	25½	25½	— ¼
Deere & Co 2a	17	40⅛	39¼	39½	— ⅝
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
Deisel-Wem-G ⅜ae	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	85	31⅛	29⅝	30	— ½
Del Lack&West	94	9½	8	8⅝	— ⅝
Detroit Ed .60e	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	34½	34½	34½	
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— 1/16
Diam T Motor ¼ae	4	14¾	14	14	— ¼
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	40	35⅝	33½	33⅝	—2
Dixie Cup ⅓g	1	16	16	16	
Doehler Die C ⅜e	8	40½	38½	38½	—2
Dome Mines h1.60	18	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	10	52	50½	50½	—2
Dow Chem 3	3	121½	119½	119½	—1½
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	10	31¼	30⅝	30¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	89	10¾	9⅞	10¼	—1¼
Duplan Corp .80g	4	13	13	13	
Duplan Cp pf 8 †	10	116½	116½	116½	—2
duPont de N 1¾ae	7	145	143⅝	143⅝	— ⅜
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	16	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	5	57⅜	56¾	56¾	— ⅞
Eastern R M .10e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	164¾	164¼	164¼	— ¾
East Kodak pf6 †	10	177	177	177	—2½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18	18	18	
El&Mus Ind .08e	6	4	4	4	— ¼
El Auto-Lite ⅓e	9	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
Electric Boat ¼e	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	84	84	84	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	13	91	88⅜	88½	—2½
El Storage Bat 2	6	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	8	31⅜	30½	30½	— ⅞
Endic John pf 4 †	50	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	40	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
Eng P S $5 pf5	†140	94¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
EPS$5½pf5½	†210	99	98¼	98¼	— ¾
Eng P S $6pf6	†110	101½	100½	100½	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg	60	⅞	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	15	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
Erie RR ct 1g	114	12¾	11⅞	12	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	4	56	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅝
Eureka V Cl ¼e	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Evans Prods ¼e	10	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	26	25⅞	26	— ¼
FairbanksMorse1a	3	37	36¾	36¾	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	20	24	23½	23½	— ½
Farns Tel & Rad	36	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	20	17	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100½	100½	100½	Mar27
Fed M & S ½e	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
Fed Mogul 1	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
Fed MotTruck .40	17	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Federat D Sts 1½	6	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
FedDStrspf4¼ †	20	95	95	95	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼ae	6	20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	48⅛	48	48	
Firestone T&R ¾ae	21	42⅜	42	42¼	— ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	3	106	105⅞	105⅞	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	39½	39	39	— ½
Flintkote .15e	6	22½	21½	21½	—1⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	—1
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf	†150	51	50	50¼	—2¼
Food Fair Strs 1	5	14½	14	14	
Food Mach .35e	3	58½	57	57	—1½
Foster Wheeler	28	22½	20½	21⅛	—1¼
FostWh6pf 11½ †	60	22¾	22½	22½	
Francisco Sugar	10	15	14	14	— ⅝
Freeport Sulph 2	7	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	4	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5 †	90	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Gabriel Co	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	8	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair Rob pf 1.20	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell Co⅓e †	30	27	26½	26½	—1
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	20	53	53	53	—1
Gen Am Inv 1g	16	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	3	46	45⅜	45⅜	
Gen Baking .30e	15	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	†200	147	146	147	+1½
Gen Bronze .60g	23	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	†270	92⅝	91	91½	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	147½	147½	147½	— ½
Ger Elec 1.40	49	26¼	35¾	36	
Gen Foods 1.60	12	42⅝	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	109	27⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	108½	108½	108½	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	60	130	130	130	
Gen Motors ¾ae	57	57⅝	56¾	57	— ½

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Yesterday	52.5	Prev. day	52.6
Month ago	51.5	Year ago	48.6
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ¼
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
Gen Print Ink .10e	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	2	21½	21¼	21¼	—1¼
Gen RySig pf 6 †	10	113	113	113	+1¼
Gen Real & Util	23	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen R&Util

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4⅜
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co	26¼	28¼
American Manufacturing	40	43
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	....
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	36¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	....
Appleton Company	32¼	35¼
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3¾
Arlington Mills	47¼	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¾	29¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅞	21½
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	....
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅝	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅛	18⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	73¾	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	....
Boston Wharf Company	19⅞	21¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37¾
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	33¼	36
Camobell A S Co Inc	5½	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅜	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	26¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	28½
Draper Corporation	71¼	74¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	9⅜	10½
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21½
Evolon Co	8⅜	9⅞
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45	48
Fruit of the Loom	30¼	32
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	43¾	47¾
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	....
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	59	....
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18¾	20¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	28⅞	30¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	30¼	33
International Machine Tool	10¼	11⅛
Keith George E. Co	55	....
Kendall Company	8⅞	10⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	33½	36
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅜	7½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105	109¼
Marathon Paper Mills	49¾	53
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61½
Merck & Co	39⅜	42⅝
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65¾	....
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅞	23⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	68	....
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¾	35¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	74¾	78¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅛	31⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	47	55
National Shirt Shops	13½	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¾	49
Nicholson File Company	34¾	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	9⅞	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	60	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	30¼	32¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	30¼	....
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	....
Sanford Mills	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	28	30½
Tampax Inc	6⅜	6¾
Triumph Explosives Inc	2⅝	3
United Elastic Corp	16⅞	18¼
U S Envelope Company	62¼	67¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	73¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¾	28
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	9⅜
Warren Bros Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅜	10½
West Point Manufacturing	43¼	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅜	11½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅛	14⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	36½	....
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅛	16⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 f	107	....
Conn Light & Power	40	42¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	23½	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19⅜	21⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23¼	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	....
Green Mountain Power pf	75½	79½
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50½
Haverhill Electric	25¼	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	15⅜	17⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29½	....
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	79	82½
Mass Power & Light pf	15⅞	18⅛
Mass Utilities Asso f	32	34½
Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 1	27½	29¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¼	58¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	108¾	112¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	100¼	104¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39¾	41¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38¾	40¼
Newport Electric	21½	....

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Fraqklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Ban's	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
AmericanAlliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	18⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	12⅜	14¼
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	20½	21⅝
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	44	46
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41¼
Federal (1.40)	44	47½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13	14⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	24¾	26¾
Genreal Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9⅛
Great American Insurnce (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	26¾	28⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	94⅜	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅝
Homestead (.40)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	82¼	84¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8⅜	9⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67	70½
Merchants & Mfrs of N York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	56	59
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7¼
National Union (3a)	178	188
New Amsterdm Casualty (½e)	24⅞	26⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York (.80)	13⅜	14⅞
North River (1)	21⅜	23⅛
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14½
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor N York (½e)	5⅜	6½
Reublic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	35⅛	37⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	62¾	66½
Travelers (16)	472	487
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70¾	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	32⅝

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year.
eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

M Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.54	3.88
Amerex Holding	25.375	28.25
American Business Shares	3.50	3.84
Axe Houghton Fund	13.90	14.95
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.34	105.56
Boston Fund	17.04	19.32
Broad Street Investing	27.70	29.95
Bullock Fund	14.97	16.40
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.68	29.77
Chemical Fund	9.53	10.31
Christiana Securities Co	2365.00	2465.00
*Commodity Corp	9.39	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.50	41.50
Dividend Shares	1.22	1.34
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.91	22.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.62	13.55
Equitable Investing Corp	29.98	32.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.75	39.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.52	19.95
Fund Investors Inc	22.29	24.03
General Capital	33.00	35.48
General Investment Trust	5.37	5.79
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.99	7.69
Railroad Shares	3.57	3.94
Steel Shares	4.14	4.58
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.02	22.06
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	29.24	S-1	....	26.04
B-2	....	27.37	S-2	....	13.92
B-3	....	20.66	S-3	....	10.87
B-4	....	11.03	S-4	....	4.83
K-1	....	18.49	K-2	....	21.66
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd		23.20			....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd		39.60			....
Maryland Fund		4.55			5.15
Mass Invest Tr		21.24			22.84
Mass Inv 2d Fd		10.32			11.10
Mutual Invest		10.75			11.75
Nation Wide Voting		1.25			1.38
New England Fund		12.41			13.87
Old Colony Tr Assoc		19.50			21.375
Plymouth Fund Inc		.51			.56
Putnam Fund		13.77			14.81
Quarterly Income Sh		6.50			7.15
Railway & Light Sec		15.375			16.75
Railway & Light Sec		107.00			1
Repub Invest Fund		3.34			3.67
Scudder Stevens & C		90.21			92.03
Spencer Trask Fund		14.02			14.94
State Street Invest		82.22			86.35
Trusteed Industry Shs		.73			.82
Wellington Fund		16.29			17.90
Fixed and					
Assoc Stand Oil		6.125			6.875
Corp Tr A mod. acc n		2.68			....
Cumulative Trust Share		4.71			....
Diversified Tr C		3.65			....
Diversified Tr D		5.55			6.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A		3.70			4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A		4.73			5.48
Nation Wide Sec		3.65			....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs		38.25			....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953		2.05			....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955		2.71			....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956		2.61			....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958		2.28			....
Super of Am Tr AA		2.34			....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"		16.20			....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		1.70			....
Investment Banking					
Blair & Co		2.75			3.125
First Boston Corp		26.00			28.00

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅜	23⅝
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50¼	52½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	95½	100½
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	97½	101¼
Chase National (1.40)	37⅞	39⅞
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48⅝	50⅞
Commercial (1.60)	46¼	48¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	19	20½
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	47	49½
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National New York (80)	1565	1605
Guaranty Trust (12)	308	316
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅜
Kings County (80)	1500	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅜	49⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅜
National City (1)	35½	37⅛
New York Trust (3½)	93½	97½
Public (1½)	37	39½
Title Guaranty & Trust	6¼	6⅞
United States (60a)	1450	1495

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	....
First National (2)	48⅞	51⅜
Merchants National (12)	310	325
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	....
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	24⅜	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	....
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	270	....
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10⅜
United States Trust pf (.80)	157⅛	173⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	62½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47⅜	49⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	93	97
First National Chicago (10)	227	232
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	34¾	37⅛

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Gyroscope Striking Example Of American Inventive Genius

First of three articles on the Sperry Corporation and its war products.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This correspondent recently visited the model new (DPC) plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company not far from New York, and then the training school the Sperry people maintain in Brooklyn to teach American soldiers and sailors how to operate their complicated products — the gyro compass, gyro-horizon, directional gyro, gyropilot, computing director, tracking sight, searchlights, ball turret, etc.

When this correspondent went out he thought he had a grade-school grasp of mechanics, but when he came back he felt he had started out with less mechanical knowledge than a good housewife uses in cooking supper.

For everything the Sperry companies make is complicated and hard to understand, at least for the layman. After it gets easy to understand and to make, the Sperry people move into something else.

Thus Elmer Sperry, senior, started with streetcars, then got into searchlights, and went from there to the gyro compass, thence to gyropilots, and then into fire control apparatus for battleships. Then the Sperry company and subsidiaries got into hydraulic mechanisms, then into antiaircraft computing directors, then into ball turrets for bombers, and then into tracking sights for ball turret gunners. Sperry men say that the company is now producing in quantity some 30 entirely different categories of military instruments, has 20 others nearly ready to get into production, and has 50 more on the fire.

What the Gyroscope Does

There is, for instance, the gyropilot—the aeronautical version of the mariner's "Metal Mike," which keeps surface vessels on their course by constant reference to the gyro compass. The gyropilot, sometimes called "Elmer" after the original founder of the company, keeps the airplane on its course better than the human pilot can do, by constant reference to two small gyros.

Then there is the "computing director" for anti-aircraft fire, a box about the size of a large filing cabinet, which by means of some 12,000 parts costing around $25,000 makes the calculations necessary to keep a battery of guns trained on a target five miles up and moving five miles a minute.

Add to the computing director its little brother the "tracking sight" which makes the calculations necessary for a turret gunner in a Liberator or B-17 bomber to keep his gun on an approaching Messerschmitt or FW-190 fighter-plane without having to make any calculations himself or to do any other skull work than to identify the enemy plane.

Add to that the Sperry searchlights of 800 million candle-power, so powerful that when they are turned on for test in the factory you can read a paper at 10 miles distance.

Add the ball turret itself, operated by valves carrying oil under pressure. Add also the "flight-ray," a device to get all the major dashboard indications on a single instrument, including the beam of the nearby airfield, and hence the source of the phrases "on the beam" and "off the beam."

Every known physical principle is involved in these devices, including gyroscopics, automatic computation, radar, optics head and light, and "servo mechanisms" or mechanical muscles to act on the signals.

And the first of these principles is the gyroscope.

There are two major principles to the gyroscope—inertia and precision.

Two Gyroscope Principles

When the gyroscope gets going it is inert or rigid. It "sleeps like a top." And it really gets going. This correspondent has seen gyroscopes sleeping along at 27,000 revolutions per minute (known to engineers as "r. p. m."). Heavy gyroscopes for surface vessels sleep along at 5,000 rpm's, and airplane gyroscopes run this figure way up. At these rotational speeds the "free gyroscope" is stubbornly inert; it will hitch its wagon to the stars and point in the same direction not merely regardless of the neighboring machinery and persons but regardless even of the movement of the earth. It will aim its axis at the sun at noonday and keep it aimed at the sun all night if it has to point down into the center of the earth to do so.

A gyroscope free of pressure is really the freest thing on earth, and being free it will continue to point indefinitely in the same direction—and to a free gyroscope, "direction" is no mundane matter. It means cosmic, galactic direction. Presumably if a free gyroscope were kept spinning for a year and were free of friction, it would not stoop even to pointing steadily at the sun, which changes its direction in the skies during the year, but would point at something more fixed among the stars.

However, the gyroscope is seldom that free, and therein enters the second principle of "precession."

The principle of "precession" is merely the principle of the peculiar way in which a gyroscope responds to forces impressed. It is a crabwise, shifty (it's a fulcrum acting at right angles), right-angled response. If a small boy on his knees watching his top tries to push it away from him, it will not lean away from the push, but sidewise from it. Or if a person looks down on the rotor or spinning part of the gyro (and the gyro is spinning clockwise) and tries to push it at three o'clock, it will not give at three o'clock but will instead depress at six o'clock (and rise at 12 o'clock).

Simple if You Understand It

This is "simple when you understand it." It takes the average engineer only about two hours to explain it to the layman. But if a bay is swinging a bat around himself as the gyro rotor spins round its axle or axis, and somebody taps the bat downward at Point J, it will not immediately be depressed at Point J, but will move downward (toward a nadir or bottom of the swing) at Point K a quarter-circle later (and consequently reach a zenith or high on the swing a half a circle later than that). People who have understood the gyroscope for years can make this matter almost incomprehensible in a matter of seconds.

The gist of the matter is that force against either the rotor itself of the gyroscope or against the top of the axle or axis on which it revolves produces a surprising sidewise action in which the thing gives, not as it "should" or as it would if it were really and truly standing still, but instead sidewise to the right or a quarter-circle away from the direction of the push, in the direction in which it is revolving.

This "precession" enables the gyroscope to be used for a compass. For when gravity is allowed to pull on one end of the axle or axis of the thing, instead of pulling that end of the axle down toward the center of the earth, it pulls it at right angles to "straight down," which—as the earth revolves and the gyroscope is pulled steadily away from its cosmic tendency—lines up the axle of the captive gyroscope with the axis of the earth. And the axis of the earth runs north and south. So does the, properly captive gyroscope.

And if it points due north and south, it can be used for a compass.

And so it is used. Elmer Sperry appears to have thought this all out 30 years ago. And so the gyroscope has become the basis of the gyrocompass. Once this principle was worked out, it was simple to apply it.

More than that, its first application in the New World was on an American battleship, and during the application the captain of the ship assigned an ensign and a gob to help Mr. Sperry out. The ensign is now the President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Mr. R. E. Gillmor, and the gob is now President of the Sperry Corporation, Mr. Tom Morgan.

(To be continued)

Commerce Chamber Wants No Increases In Prices or Wages

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said his organization wants no increase in prices or wages, lest inflation ruin America's economy.

"We want to hold the line (against inflation) just as much as possible," he said in a meeting of the Senate Banking Committee considering legislation to continue stabilization control a year.

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) commented: "I think wages inevitably are going to be increased" and added that it's not fair "to cause people to go out of business" through failure to eliminate what he called hardship "in many individual cases."

Mr. Johnston replied that while "creeping increases" in wages and prices may not be avoided, "the whole thing is going to be shot" if controls are not extended for a year, and perhaps in some instances for a period after the war.

The chamber president filed for the record a statement by his organization's board of directors, saying:

"Organized labor, by its renewed demands for increases in wages, threatens to destroy the stabilization program. If organized labor is successful, inflation will be unrestrained and labor will be the principal sufferer."

Mich. Consol. Gas Issues Awarded

DETROIT (AP)—The Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. has awarded the New York banking firm of Dillon, Read & Co. and associates a new issue of $38,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds and 40,000 shares of preferred stock on a bid of 104.7799 for the bonds and 102.5199 for the stock.

The offering attracted bids also by Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Otis & Co., and Allen & Co.

In New York, the Dillon, Read syndicate announced it would re-offer the securities, subject to approval of interest parties, at 106¼ for the bonds and 105½ for the preferred stock.

Calif. Business Activity Steady

SAN FRANCISCO — Business activities in California during February were 256.7 per cent of the 1935-39 average as compared with 256.9 per cent in January and 243.3 per cent in February 1943, according to the current monthly Business Outlook issued by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Textile Union Asks WLB For Wage Increase

ATLANTA, March 28 (AP)—Asserting that, because their present sub-standard living conditions "workers are leaving the cotton-rayon textile industry by the thousands and the manpower problem is acute," Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America, is asking the National War Labor Board to correct the workers' wage-cost-of-living scale.

"Wage increases are needed to correct sub-standard conditions so that untapped sources of manpower will be made available to industry," said Mr. Rieve yesterday.

Rieve Points to Directive

"In his original directive to the National War Labor Board, President Roosevelt specifically ordered the board to correct sub-standard conditions of living. The directive is clear and unmistakable and its purpose has been restated many times in the interim," Mr. Rieve said.

Mr. Rieve's statements were made at he opening of the hearing being help before a special panel composed of Dr. Lloyd Reynolds, of Johns Hopkins University, chairman and public member; Dr. William P. Jacobs, president of Presybterian University and executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, employer member; anl Frank MacAllister, executive assistant to the C. I. O. members of the Atlanta Regional War Labor Board, labor member.

Union representatives of 20,000 rayon and cotton workers in six Southern states told the board that the Atlantic Charter's "freedom from want" goal would be violated unless six major demands were granted the workers by the WLB.

Making Six Demands

These demands were reported by Solomon Barkin, New York City, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.). Mr. Barkin said one demand is a 60-cents-an-hour minimum now, and that to avoid substandards of living among the workers, the rate must eventually go to 76 cents an hour.

The other demands are: Ten cents an hour general increase; development of classified wage scales; computation of piece work wages on daily basis rather than on weekly basis to establish minimum wage rates daily; differential for the third shift workers, from late night to early morning hours, of 10 cents an hour more than the other two shifts; paid vacations.

Mr. Barkin released a T. W. U. A. survey report which he said was based on surveys taken in five New England and North Carolina textile communities as of January and February, 1944. The report purported to show that textile workers should earn $29.33 weekly to meet the Work Projects Administration's emergency budget of 1935, but actually that they earned now an average of only $22.91 weekly. The WPA budget was intended for a family of four.

"The mills are more profitable now than they have ever been in the history of the industry," Mr. Rieve said. "Total profits of all rayon-cotton textile mills in 1941 were $212 millions and $427 millions in 1942, both figures before taxes."

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73⅞	1.73¼	1.73¼	1.73¼	
Minneapolis	1.65⅝	1.65⅝	1.65⅜	1.65⅝	
Kansas City	....	....	1.63½	1.63½	
PJuly Wheat					
Chicago	1.70⅜	1.69⅝	1.69⅜	1.69⅞	
Minneapolis	1.63⅞	1.63½	1.63⅜	1.63½	
Kansas City	1.61⅜	1.60⅞	1.60⅞	1.61⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.68⅞	1.68	1.68⅛	1.68⅜	
Minneapolis	....	....	1.61⅜	1.61⅜	
Kansas City	1.60¾	1.60⅛	1.60⅛	1.60½	
May Oats					
Chicago	.81⅞	.81¾	.81⅞	.82	
Minneapolis	....	....	.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.29⅞	1.30¼	1.28½	1.29¾	1.29⅝
July	1.29⅝	1.30	1.28⅝	1.28⅝	1.29⅛
Sept.	1.28⅞	1.29⅛	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.28¾
Dec.	1.29⅞	1.30¼	1.28¾	1.18⅞	1.29⅞
Barley, Chicago					
May	....	....	....	....	
July	1.25	1.25	1.23½	1.24	1.24⅝
Sept.	1.20⅞	1.21	1.19¾	1.19¾	1.21

Wool

Grease

May	94.5	94.5	94.8	93.8b	94.1
July				91.0b	91.5
October				88.3b	88.5
December				85.5b	86.3

Tops

May	126.3	126.3	125.5	125.5b	121.6
July	120.7	120.7	120.5	120.3b	120.5
October	116.9	116.9	116.5	116.5	116.5
December	113.2	113.2	113.1	112.9b	113.1

Cotton

May	20.92	20.98	20.83	20.85	20.88
July	20.57	20.65	20.48	20.50	20.54
Oct.	20.09	20.17	20.02	20.05	20.60
Dec	19.94	20.00	19.83	19.86	19.87
March	19.75	19.83	19.67	19.69	19.72

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	36.60	38.25	36.40	38.10	36.65

Potatoes

March	....	....	....	3.45n	3.85
November	....	....	....	2.85b	2.80

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos&Albany	104	103	103	103½
2.00	Bos Edison	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	71	71	71	71
.80a	Bos Her-Tray	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
..	B&M pr pf	39	37⅝	38	38½
..	B&M st A pf	7¾	7½	7½	8
..	B&M st C pf	8	8	8	7⅞
..	B&M st D pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13½	13½	13½	13½

Geraghty At Second Base For Coleman

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among Bob Coleman's searching parties on the Choate School campus at Wallingford is the one involving a second baseman.

Connie Ryan, the good-looking kid from New Orleans, although still somewhat inexperienced when he came here from the Giants, covered that tricky berth for the Braves much of the 1943 season and, of course, may be back there again in the months ahead. But the manager is taking a long look at a couple of other operators at the position mentioned, among them Ben Geraghty, the one-time Villanova College athlete.

Ryan at Third

If you can believe what you hear via the grapevine from Wallingford, Conn., Geraghty, who winters in East Orange, N. J., is currently the apple of Coleman's eye. One touring baseball writer called Ben the outstanding rookie second sacker to reach the Braves since Bama Rowell walked into the life of Casey Stengel. Only exhibition games can test the real value of the newcomer, but it is significant that Coleman has been using him at second with the regular infielders. In these drills, Ryan works out at third, which also may be significant.

Geraghty was the collegiate sensation of the 1936 Brooklyn Dodgers. Fresh out of Villanova, where he had been a standout baseball and basketball player and editor-in-chief of the Villanovan, Ben ran into a series of bad breaks at Ebbets Field and eventually drifted out of the Brooklyn organization. He caught on with the Braves and a year ago hit a fine .312 at Hartford.

Slow Arriving

Meanwhile, the Red Sox continue their activities in the Baltimore ball park. Manager Joe Cronin is still having trouble putting a full squad together. The players coming East from California, apparently are having difficulty with transportation, but they may be in uniform by the time this paper reaches its readers.

Among the new comers worth watching is Joe Bowman, big right-handed pitcher who formerly wore the uniform of the Pirates, Phillies and Giants. But more about him later.

Anxious to get his club into action as soon as possible, Cronin, has scheduled a Saturday exhibition game with the Curtis Bay Coast Guard, which is under the direction of Dick Porter, a one-time American League outfielder and Red Sox regular. The game will be played at Curtis Bay, Md.

* * *

Briefs . . . Another reason for the Coast Guard date is that the Baltimore park will be occupied by the Orioles of the International League for exhibitions on Saturday and Sunday . . . Sid Gordon and Micky Witek, last year of the Giants, are playing for Curtis Bay . . . Bowman comes up from Louisville to replace Mace Brown, the team's relief pitching ace of '43 . . . Stan Andrews, the Lynn catcher who had several trials with the Braves, is now wearing a Dodger uniform and making a favorable impression on Leo Durocher . . . Stan is 4-F in the draft.

* * *

Spice was added to the Braves' workouts yesterday by the return to action of Nate Andrews . . . Nate is several pounds lighter than he was a year ago, which should give him freer motion on the mound . . . Everyone in camp is rooting for the southerner to come back with a good year . . . Coleman had the pitchers throwing curves today, indicating that training is progressing on schedule . . . The manager is working no less than four infields, although one of them needs help from the mound staff and outfield.

Dartmouth Seeks First NCAA Title

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Having failed in the last three years, Dartmouth's basketball team hopes to finally win the N. C. A. A. championship tonight by defeating Utah at Madison Square Garden.

Boasting 17 straight victories and a clean slate against college competition in winning 20 of 21 starts, the Indians are favored to turn back the one-handed shooting Utes who captured the Western NCAA crown at Kansas City Saturday night while Dartmouth beat Ohio State in New York for the Eastern blue ribbon.

Ann Ross to Defend

OAKLAND, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Ann Ross of Brooklyn, national diving champion, will defend her title in the 1944 National A. A. U. women's swimming and diving championship meet to be held here April 14, 15, and 16, sponsors have announced. More than 100 entries from all sections of the country are expected to participate in the speed and form events.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.

Series B
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A
Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.

Series B
Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.

In Farewell Appearance

Olympics' Sparkplug

Little Gordie Staseson, along with the rest of his Boston Olympics' teammates, will be making his final home appearance of the season tonight, when the local champions take on the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters. This game will be the second half of a U. S. A. H. A. playoff doubleheader, with New York Rovers and Brooklyn Crescents opening the evening's festivities at 7 p. m.

Connie Mack Writes Rules For Pennant Ambitious A's

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Shades of Rube Waddell, eccentric southpaw pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics back in the 1900's. At Frederick, Md., yesterday the A's came up with a set of spring training rules. Two rules, as set forth by Manager Connie Mack, call for a midnight curfew and prompt appearance at meals (do they need a rule for that?). Those who get caught will be fined according to the player's salary.

"The boys themselves wanted the rules," explained Mr. Mack. "They seem to feel we'll have a pretty good chance this year and they wanted an understanding that would protect the chances of the club as a whole."

Cubs Meet Reds

News from the other camps included:

FRENCH LICK, Ind—Chicago Cubs ready to play Cincinnati Reds in exhibition today. Hank Wyse, Bill Fleming and Johnny Miklos are listed to pitch for the Cubs. Red hurlers uncertain. White Sox will watch game.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Pitcher Ray Starr agreed to report to Reds next Monday. He had asked to be traded.

CAIRO, Ill.—Catcher Ken O'Dea reported to champion Cardinals. Catcher Gerald Burmeister now only unaccounted-for absentee.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Veteran Roger Cramer expected to return to center field for Detroit, shifting Chuck Hostetler to right.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Md. — Pitcher Al Hollingsworth and outfielder Frank Demaree reported on Browns ill list.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. — Rube Fischer, right-handed pitcher for the Giants, was ordered to report to Sioux City, Iowa, for pre-induction physical exam April 13.

Dodgers Indoors

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. — Rain forced Dodgers to work indoors again at West Point Field House.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Pirates' mound staff now down to eight with loss of Southpaw Wally Hebert.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Infielder Oscar Grimes joined Yankees' injured list. So did outfielder Tuck Stainback and catcher Bob Collins.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Cleveland's "Big Five" pitching staff will include Al Smith, Mel Harder, Vernon Kennedy, Allie Reynolds and Ed Klieman, asserted Manager Lou Boudreau.

WILMINGTON, Del. — Shortstop Huck Geary, obtained from Pirates during winter, still unreported at Phillies camp.

WALLINGFORD, Conn.—Three of Braves pitchers, Al Javery, Ben Cardino and Hal Schacher, will cut loose with curves today in effort to learn if rookies can really hit.

BALTIMORE — Pitcher Joe Bowman, who used to be with Giants, Phils, and Pirates, reported to Red Sox. He played with Louisville last year.

Vander Meer Listed 200th Serviceman by Senior Loop

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The National League has gone to war, and if you don't believe it here are the figures: At the latest count there were 203 players on the league service roll. The player limit of a club during the last three months or so of a season is 25 men, making a total roster of 200.

That would indicate that every man in the league had gone into the service, but the catch is that some of those who have departed were minor leaguers who had never played a big league game. However, they were on the lists of 40 men each club was allowed to carry until the date when it was forced to slice its active roster to 25.

Fine Showing

At that, it's a fine showing, and tells the story better than anything else of why baseball this year won't be up to standard and why outfielders will be playing third base and shortstops may be catching.

As if the departure of the 200th man to make a man in uniform for every man playing called for a name player, the man officially listed at league headquarters as No. 200 is Johnny Vander Meer, now taking boot training at the Sampson (N. Y.) Naval Training Station. The names are listed at headquarters in the order in which they are received from the respective clubs, and there may be more than the 203 on record, but as far as the league is concerned Vander Meer is the 200th.

Unusual Spot

It's fitting, too, that Johnny should have a spot on the list which at least is unusual. Everything Johnny ever did was unusual. His double no-hit performance was unusual, which is something of an understatement. His strikeout record was unusual. His base-on-balls record was unusual. He was usually very good or very bad on the mound. His desire to be sent back to the minors in 1940 for more seasoning, after a siege of illness, not to say wildness, was unusual.

He's the unusual Johnny Vander Meer, and, like many another player, he's dropping out when he apparently was on the threshold of his best years. He was good last year, a lot better than his record of 15 victories against 16 defeats indicates. His teammates just couldn't hit for him, and four of his defeats were shutouts.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Fuel for a small fire: . . . After looking in on the recent basketball coaches' conference (not even a formal convention, you understand) and seeing 69 names registered, this department again is puzzled by the fact that America's so-called national game doesn't get the same sort of attention from the colleges . . . As far as we can learn, the baseball coaches don't have any organization . . . And as one of the court tutors pointed out: "Except in a few colleges that pay attention to baseball, they don't have full-time coaches. They just pick someone who isn't busy and give him the job on the theory that anybody can be a baseball expert" . . . We suppose those are the same folks who claim there's no interest in college baseball—and did you notice that turnout of 105 candidates for the Notre Dame team a couple of weeks ago?

* * *

The Utah basketball team, which was chosen for the national invitation tournament largely because there wasn't any other team in the Rocky Mountain area and because the Pacific Coast Conference virtually wrecked the game in its territory by its travel ban, is coming back on top . . . Eliminated in the first round, Utah dropped into the Western N. C. A. A. tourney as representative of the Southwest when Arkansas was forced out, won at Kansas City, and came right back for tonight's East-West game . . . And because Iowa State and Dartmouth are Navy teams, the Utes didn't even have to win the Western tourney to return and they'll oppose St. John's in Thursday's Red Cross benefit regardless of tonight's outcome . . . Well, any old Indian fighter could tell you that when the Utes leave the reservation, it's hard to chase them back.

* * *

Joe Gootter, Paterson, N. J., Evening News: "Gag just as corny as the Phillies' new nickname: the reason they are calling themselves Blue Jays is because the team always goes down to de-feet."

* * *

Bruce Drake, the Oklahoma basketball coach, attributes this remark to his small daughter, who seems wise beyond her years in basketball lore. "You know what I'd like to hear over the loudspeaker some time? Somebody substituting for Kurland." (P. S. After two futile efforts to handcuff lanky Bob Kurland of the Oklahoma Aggies this season, Bruce agrees unreservedly.)

* * *

Lieut. (jg) Bobby Riehl, Ohio State U. baseball captain in 1929, recently returned to the New Orleans Armed Guard Center after five rough months as commander of the gun crew on a merchant ship. Aboard the second ship to reach Sardinia after our forces landed, Lieutenant Riehl experienced a week of almost constant air alerts while unloading explosives . . . But that probably didn't worry a guy who was used to those explosive downtown quarterbacks in Columbus.

Around The Town In Sports

'Pics in Wind-up

Ice hockey bows out for the season in Boston at the Garden tonight when a U. S. A. H. A. championship play-off double-header sees the Boston Olympics meeting the Coast Guard Cutters and the New York Rovers playing the Brooklyn Crescents. The latter game will go on at 7 p. m., with the 'Pics and servicemen taking the ice at approximately 9 p. m.

The Cutters have all but tucked the championship into their hip pickets, for they have not lost a game so far. The 'Pics, runners-up, have dropped three. Following tonight's game the Bostonians wind up their 1943-44 activities in league competition with a trip to Philadelphia tomorrow night and to Baltimore to play the Cutters Sunday.

Still appearing for the Coast Guardsmen are those former professional aces, Frankie Brimsek, Art Coulter, Johnny Mariucci, and Alex Motter. The rest of the players are not far behind in ability and the visitors once again will be favored.

Coach Hago Harrington hopes to have Defenseman Guy Labrie back in uniform after he missed last Sunday's tilt with New York because of illness. If he returns, Fernie Flamon will go back to his forward position with Bob Jeremiah and Gordie Staseson.

* * *

Coach Dutch Ayer of the Camp Edwards quintet will start his five leading scorers tomorrow night in the game with the 701st AAA Battalion at the Boston Y for the First Service Command basketball championship. The starters include Forwards Frank Seybolt and Whitey Fialko, Center Fred Smith, and Guards Stan Ward and Ed Rothschild. Rothschild, former Harvard star, is a lieutenant and the only officer on the starting five. The Camp Edwards Yanks have won 25 out of 30 games this season.

* * *

Hockey play-offs in both the National and American League continue tonight. In the major league circuit Toronto is host to Canadiens and Chicago entertains Detroit. Victories for Canadiens and Chicago will give each a 3-1 edge over their rivals and make them heavy favorites to enter the final round for the Stanley Cup. In the minor league loop, Cleveland can eliminate Hershey when the teams face off on Cleveland ice. Buffalo and Indianapolis do not meet again until tomorrow night at Buffalo, with the Bisons holding a 3-1 edge in games.

* * *

Servicemen won their way to six out of the eight titles in the New England A. A. U. boxing championships at the Arena last night and thus will form the backbone of the New England team that will compete in the National A. A. U. championships at the Garden April 10 and 11. Champions in the various classes included: William Murray, Boston, 112 pounds; Mario Zullo, Chelsea, 118 pounds; James Griffin, Hingham Naval Base, 126 pounds; George Young, Camp Endicott, 135 pounds; Bobby Zollo, Quonset Point, 147 pounds; Claude Brown, Hingham Naval Base, 160 pounds; Little Chief Haynes, Quonset Point, 175 pounds; and Ozzie Hubbard, Squantum, heavyweight. All except Murray and Zullo are Navy seamen.

* * *

Form prevailed at Longwood Covered Courts yesterday as all seeded players advanced in the national women's indoor singles tennis championships. Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York, No. 1, defeated Mrs. Charlotte Richards of Newton, 6—0, 6—1; Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, No. 2, beat Wendy Grey of Brookline in love sets; Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber of New York, No. 3, put out Dorothy Glazier of Brookline with the loss of only one game; and Judy Atterbury of Wellesley College, No. 4, ousted Norma Meister of Sharon, 6—1, 6—3.

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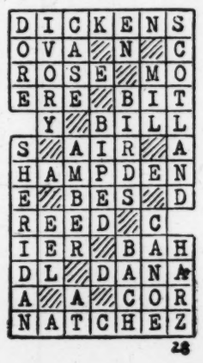

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Moderate Charges

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For Reliability and Value
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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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Have Lunch at
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P. W. TROXLER
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LUNCHEONS, TEAS
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EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
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SHOES WHICH FIT THE FEET
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Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

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RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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RESTAURANT
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LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
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and Now
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Eire

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Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
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Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
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IRISH LINENS and LACES
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for GOOD SERVICE
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MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
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PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co.
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
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Phone 2389 Douglas

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at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogue on application
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Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263, Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK
64 RHYMER ST., GLASGOW, N.
Estab 1896

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

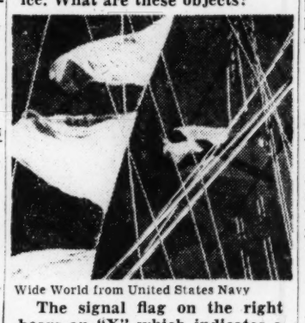
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Photo Quiz

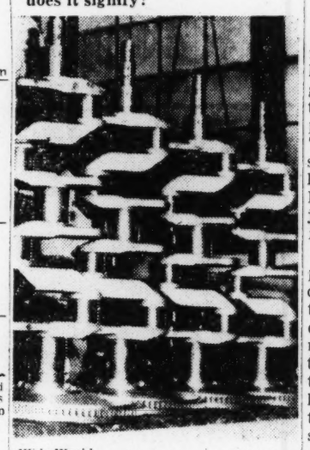
Associated Press

This photograph reveals only a small section of a vast pile of material awaiting further service. What are these objects?



Wide World from United States Navy

The signal flag on the right bears an "X" which indicates a serious mishap at sea. What does it signify?

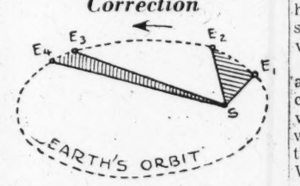


Wide World

An important part of a vehicle that has captured everyone's imagination. What are they?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

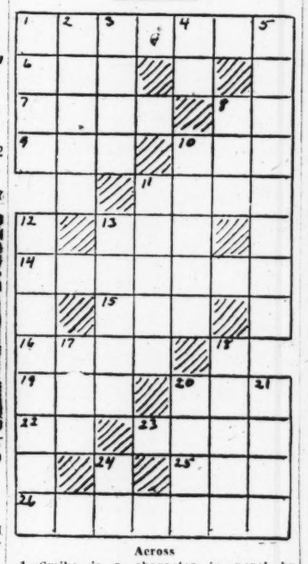
Correction



The above illustration was regrettably omitted from yesterday's "Did You Wonder" article.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Smike is a character in novel by whom?
6—Plural of "ovum" is what?
7—What flower is described as "royal-hearted" by Phoebe Cary?
8—What State lies east of Kansas (abbr.)?
9—Before.
10—What is metal mouthpiece of a horse's bridle?
11—Would an astrild have fins, buds, or a bill?
13—To ventilate.
14—Walter Dougherty is best known to theatergoers by his middle name, which is what?
15—Egyptian god.
16—What was an ancient Hebrew measure of length?
19—Noun suffix.
20—What exclamation expresses contempt?
22—Deciliter (abbr.).
23—"Two Years Before the Mast" is an account of a voyage by whom?
25—What is brightest star in various constellations?
26—What city was once capital of Mississippi?

Down

1—Who illustrated "Don Quixote"?
2—What substance is used for piano keys?
3—What is a box, with its contents, called?
4—Half an em is what?
5—What was James M. Barrie's native land?
8—What is one one-thousandth part of a linear inch?
10—John James Audubon liked to make pictures of what creatures?
11—What is a two-footed animal such as man?
12—What American general was popularly known as "Little Phil"?
13—What is a fossil resin used in manufacturing ornamental articles?
17—Snakelike fish.
18—A piragua is a canoe, cloak, or table—which?
20—Who composed the "Christmas Oratorio"?
21—What mountains are scenes of many wierd legendary tales of German literature?
24—Near.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Deflated

Some of the young boys in uniform try hard to appear grown up and sophisticated. One of this type was in a night-club group recently. As a mature cabaret singer danced near his table he whistled and asked, "Hey! What you doin' after you get through here tonight?"

The singer looked at him compassionately. Leaning over tenderly, she said: "I'm going home to take care of my little boy, who is just about your age."—Lee Shippey in Los Angeles Times.

She Passed

She was a pretty young defense worker and her definition of a bolt and nut read:

"A bolt is a thing like a stock of hard metal, such as iron, with a square lump at one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similiar to the bolt, but just the opposite, being a hole in a little chunk of iron with wrinkles around the inside."

It Actually Happened

A thin dowager in black Persian lamb approached the box office of the National Theater, where "The Cherry Orchard" is playing, and asked for a single seat for the Saturday matinée. "Not too close to the stage," she added. "I've already seen it."—The New Yorker.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"This one has to be worn at just the right angle"

Did You Ever Wonder

How a "Hot-Spot Indicator" Can Help Prevent Spontaneous Combustion Losses?

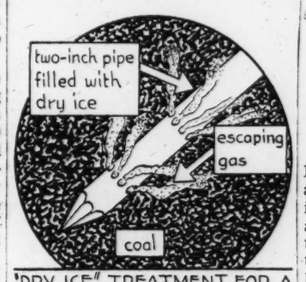
Particularly in wartime, it is necessary for industry to have a huge "backlog" of stored coal to guard against work stoppages due to possible delays in the transportation and delivery of coal. This piled coal results in a considerable spontaneous combustion hazard because coal, and particularly green coal (coal that has just been mined) will heat due to its tendency to absorb oxygen.

Those who have studied the problem state that if the heating due to this chemical action raises the temperature of the coal to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, the coal will not cool off unaided but will continue to heat to higher and higher temperatures until it reaches the kindling or combustion point of the fuel, causing the pile to burst spontaneously into flame.

This chemical heating is particularly hard to keep track of because it takes place inside the coal pile, not on the surface where it would be easy to observe. To ferret out the facts hidden in the heart of the coal pile special hot-spot indicators have been developed.

These indicators consist essentially of long, pointed tubes which contain fuses designed to blow when any point in the coal pile within 10 feet of the fuse heats to the danger-point of 150 degrees. When the heat blows the fuse, it releases a tension-held signal cap that is visible from a distance of hundreds of feet.

Thus apprised of heating in the coal pile, workmen can drive two-inch pipes, perforated near the bottom with holes $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, into the coal pile at strategic points around the hot spot. The pipes then may be filled with dry ice (solid carbon dioxide, which has a temperature of 109° Fahrenheit below zero) which



"DRY ICE" TREATMENT FOR A HOT SPOT IN A COAL PILE

turns to carbon dioxide gas of enormously greater volume than the dry ice.

This carbon dioxide gas issues from the holes in the bottom of the pipe, and being very cold and also being incapable of supporting combustion, it both tends to cool the hot spot and to smother any tongues of flame that may try to form.—W. P. Keasbey.

Photo Quiz Answers

1. A pile of artillery shell casings photographed on the Cassino front.
2. This signal flag denotes "man overboard."
3. Crankshafts for "jeep" engines.

Today's Quotation

There is danger in reckless change; but greater danger in blind conservatism. — HENRY GEORGE

Daily Anecdote

Critic and Artist

In his later years Turner, the English landscape painter, became a man of mystery to many people in London. By that time he had accumulated both fame and fortune, but, to escape the crowds that so often were dogging his heels, he found lodgings in a boarding house in a remote part of London. Here he was known to his fellow-lodgers as "Mr. Booth."

He appeared to be a man of modest means whose business took him away from morning till night. One lodger, more sympathetic than the rest, was struck by the fact that Mr. Booth had no friends whatever. Wishing to be neighborly, he proposed that the lonely man go with him to an art exhibition.

To his surprise Mr. Booth wasn't interested.

"It is really a waste of time," he said. "A man can show so little of what he feels on canvas that it would not be worth the while."

Golf Clubs for GI's

Kansas City, Mo.

A short time ago C. F. McBride, sports editor of the Kansas City Star, learned from a soldier just back from Italy that the soldiers recuperating in the Oliver General Hospital in Augusta, Ga., had a golf course at hand but no clubs with which to play.

The sports editor made an appeal in his column for any used clubs that could be turned over to soldiers.

The first edition was scarcely on the street when the first volunteer appeared, carting a rather handsome bag and clubs.

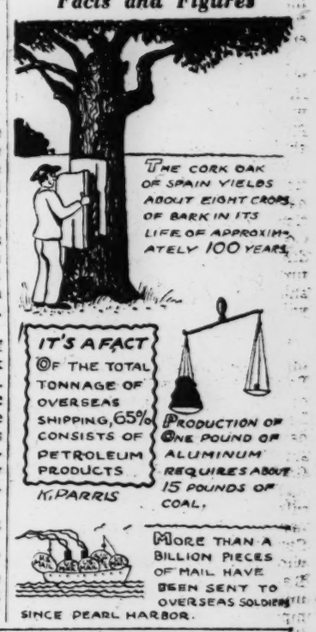
"They've been used quite a lot," he explained, "but I think they can see some more service."

Another man said as he handed over a club, "I got 300 yards once with this driver." Still another counseled, "Give this one to a soldier who always has sliced. The club cured my slice."

The largest collection consisted of 80 midirons and putters, donated by a man who once owned a miniature golf club.

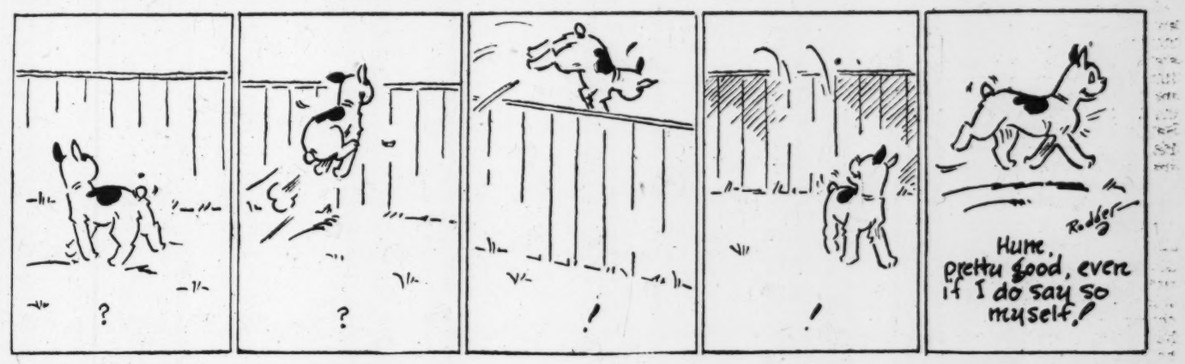
By the end of the first week more than 1,000 clubs had been received. At this juncture a local sporting goods store offered to rehabilitate any clubs needing repair and to ship the entire group to the Georgia hospital.

Facts and Figures


THE CORK OAK OF SPAIN YIELDS ABOUT EIGHT CROPS OF BARK IN ITS LIFE OF APPROXIMATELY 100 YEARS.
IT'S A FACT
OF THE TOTAL TONNAGE OF OVERSEAS SHIPPING, 65% CONSISTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
K. PARRIS
PRODUCTION OF ONE POUND OF ALUMINUM REQUIRES ABOUT 15 POUNDS OF COAL.
MORE THAN A BILLION PIECES OF MAIL HAVE BEEN SENT TO OVERSEAS SOLDIERS SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

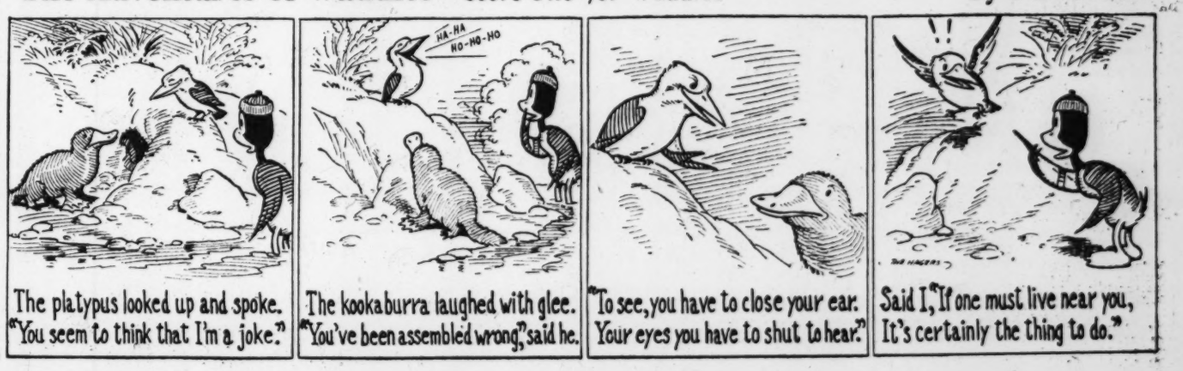
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not So Bad*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Score One for Waddles*

By THE HAGERS


The platypus looked up and spoke. "You seem to think that I'm a joke."
The kookaburra laughed with glee. "You've been assembled wrong," said he.
"To see, you have to close your ear. Your eyes you have to shut to hear."
Said I, "If one must live near you, It's certainly the thing to do."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Purpose Into Policy

When the American people clamor for a statement of a clear and purposeful foreign policy, there is something much deeper than mere dissatisfaction with officialdom back of their cry. Mr. Hull's seventeen points describe official attitudes to which the average citizen makes no particularly violent objections. The citizen looks upon them as he does the experienced recommendations his mechanic makes for keeping the old "jalopy" on the road for the duration. But all the time the mechanic is talking, the average citizen knows very well that what he really wants to hear is an expert pronouncement that he needs a new car. He would also appreciate some suggestions for going about getting one.

That is why the statement by 140 leading thinkers in the field of international law, titled "The International Law of the Future," may come nearer to answering the present clamor for a foreign policy than the outline by the Secretary of State. As the hour for invasion comes nearer and nearer, as its costs are appraised and the magnitude of the effort appreciated, the people ask ever more insistently: "What are we going to do with the victory?"

So far there has been no official utterance to arouse the vigorous idealism with which Woodrow Wilson's vision spurred the final Allied efforts in World War One. It is this vigorous idealism that the people want to feel again—the thought of something big to be done, something big enough to make up for the past and the sacrifices that past now demands of a new generation.

It would be hard to assemble a more impressive roster of names than that which occupies the first pages of the plan for building the foundations of world government which was reported in this newspaper yesterday. This is no parchment from an ivory tower. It is a workable blue print, designed by men of action and experience, as well as by experts who have studied the theory of law during long careers.

It bases its approach to the peace problem on the fact that there is a community of states, as well as individual states, and that more adequate legal provisions for conduct of the community are required. It recognizes that national sovereignty—however sacrosanct it may remain within national boundaries—is subject to limitation by international law. This is a point any individual can illustrate by comparing his own individual sovereign rights, such as that of conscience, with the rights he must share with others for the sake of order and liberty.

If there is one apparent flaw on the surface of the design offered by this distinguished group of Americans and Canadians, it is the emergence of the old concept of unanimity. This was a stumbling block in the League of Nations, requiring all decisions to be unanimous decisions instead of merely majority votes. The concept must be honored, of course, if national sovereignty is held to be absolute. But if it is subject to limitations then a majority vote would seem sufficient for decisions.

But the plan would doubtless undergo changes as it developed toward an official policy. These changes are the responsibilities of experts backed by informed public opinion. What matters now is that the American people, eager for a new hope, asking for a foreign policy that will make this war something more glorious than a last-ditch defense against barbarism, have here an outline which might well indicate the central aim for foreign policy—the aim to have the United States take the initiative in organizing peace under law.

How to Tell It's Spring

Possibly you thought the vernal equinox a week ago Monday marked the formal entry of Spring into the Northern Hemisphere. If you lived north of Virginia, the snowstorm of that date doubtless disillusioned you. Maybe those robins you saw in the park this week, or the forsythia, or the dogwood, or the tulips, or the skunk cabbage made you believe the vernal season had arrived. All wrong. Spring arrives on April 5. You have the press agent's word for it. For that's the date the "biggest show on earth" opens at Madison Square Garden in New York. That makes it "official"—for circus lovers, anyhow.

Guests in some hotels are being asked to make their own beds if they stay more than a day. Soon there will be no point in staying out of the Army.

Price Control Upheld

The United States Supreme Court is steadily following the direction taken since 1937, affirming the right of Congress to delegate to administrative agencies large powers of control over business. The two decisions just rendered, sustaining the authority of the Office of Price Administration to fix food prices and rents, are clear examples of this great change.

There can be no doubt of the apparent need for much regulation. Wartime controls are supported by public opinion, and even in peace citizens are asking increasingly for control of many aspects of business even as they ask for traffic lights. Congress cannot legislate much more than a broad policy; the details must be left to administrators, with the citizen somewhat protected by court review from arbitrary action of officials.

These can be, as Justice Roberts warns, "petty tyrants," and constant vigilance is needed to hold them in check. The need for administrative controls and the danger that they will be abused present a real problem. But democracy has always had to deal with similar problems. If the people keep alive in themselves a love of liberty and independence they can control governments which exercise so many new controls.

Production and Manpower

Mr. Nelson's figures on February war production have to be squared with his feelings on manpower in order to reach an accurate reconciliation of the situation. Mr. Nelson, it is no secret, feels quite deeply about the inroads Selective Service is making on the Nation's war plants.

But apparently the need for younger men in the Army is greater than the need for war goods they might turn out. An over-all drop of 1 per cent is not serious. It would be still less serious if it could be blamed on some of the cut-backs that are being ordered; but Mr. Nelson discloses the drop came among such critical items as bearings and fractional horsepower motors.

The manpower shortage is simply another in the long list of challenges that industry has met and surmounted. Judging from testimony of close observers of the scene, the manpower problem is not entirely one of shortage. It is also in very large degree a matter of restless turnover.

Without doubt, much of this restlessness can be laid at the door of the individual workers, but it would be odd if management didn't share part of the blame. Have working hours been adjusted to meet the needs of those who can work only part time? Have working conditions been made attractive, so that workers can be content and not under constant stimulus to find happier places to work?

And communities enter the picture, too. Have they done their utmost to provide comfortable housing, to take care of children, and otherwise encourage their workers to stay put?

There is every indication that the manpower shortage will continue to tighten. Only the most intelligent and imaginative management, and only the most co-operative working force, can meet the required production goals.

A Dubious Bank Practice

Bill S1642, introduced by Senator Burnet Maybank, and now in the files of the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance, bears the innocent-appearing legend, "A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits."

This proposed legislation would legalize a banking practice condemned by leading credit and banking experts. This practice, persisted in by less than a fifth of the nation's banks, consists of an arrangement by which correspondent banks will absorb the exchange or collection charges of smaller banks for maintenance of sufficient deposits by the smaller banks with the correspondent or clearing institution. This arrangement has been denounced as violating Section 19 of the Reserve Act.

The amendment is not in the interests of good banking practice. It would nullify the Federal Reserve ruling aimed to discourage the discounting of the nation's prime currency. The plea that the 2,500 banks seeking this step must have these earnings to stay in business seems a hollow one. It is to be hoped that the Senate committee will probe this situation further before following the lead of the House, which has already passed the measure.

Deep in the Jungle

No More Aliens?

The Wide Horizon

By Robert K. Shellaby

Naturalization of aliens in the United States is proceeding at such a war-accelerated rate that the United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization estimates "the alien population will indeed reach the vanishing point by the end of this decade."

While 1950 will not mark the end of the United States as a melting pot, even if everyone bears legal citizenship, the accomplishment of an amalgam country in providing equal citizenship, at least in theory, forecasts a leading role which this nation can play in brewing to proper democratic taste the world's melting pot of the varied interests of the present.

Last year more aliens received their final naturalization papers than in any year since 1907, due largely to the growing awareness of the immigrants that, inferior though their economic and social status may be in too many cases, there is a duty and privilege for them to assume responsibility in their adopted country. Hereditary citizens here should be the first to appreciate what the new blood can contribute to a nation whose wellsprings already reach into so many cultures.

* * *

Of the 318,933 aliens who became citizens last year, 34,474 were in the armed forces, utilizing a simplified form authorized by Congress. Spectacularly fitting were the scenes in battle theaters where 1,425 were sworn in on foreign soil—something that has never happened before in this nation's history, according to the International Institute of Boston.

Citizens on the home front, who are being fought for by these former aliens, have therefore more reason than ever to welcome these additions, and hope for even more applications from the 300,000 non-citizens still in American uniform.

Latest figures help to dispell an ugly misestimation that aliens as a whole don't take out citizenship and therefore aren't deserving of the individual guarantees which our wise forefathers instituted for all "persons" rather than just citizens. Since 1907, more than 5,300,000 aliens have become naturalized, not including wives and children who automatically became citizens when their husbands and fathers did. Counting dependents, it is estimated that two-thirds of all aliens who entered the country since 1907 have become citizens.

With war pressures quickening the desires of the aliens to apply for citizenship, it is noteworthy that 17 per cent of those "joining up" last year were Germans and Italians, even in the face of tightened regulations regarding enemy aliens, which for a few months entirely suspended naturalization in this category.

Even more heartening is it to find that 4,500 of the Germans and 2,100 of the Italians were in the armed forces; Italians comprised 11.4 per cent and Germans 5.6 per cent of all those receiving final papers. Largest group was from the British family, 29.6 per cent, with Poles second, 13.3 per cent.

* * *

The alien census of 1940 showed 4,921,452 aliens in the country, of whom 1,789,690 had received their certificates or filed papers, according to the Boston Institute, which has a major interest in the problem since New York and Boston lead American communities in numbers of naturalizations. Last year's flood to increase the rate and the advancing age median of the alien group formed the basis of the estimate that the alien population might vanish by 1950.

In absorbing so many types, the United States will not only have advanced far in solving a main internal problem, but it will have been prepared to share its experience by helping to solve inter-United Nations problems. This unparalleled opportunity, even inescapable duty, is footnoted by Gunnar Myrdal, who with the help of Carnegie funds has just published "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem in Modern Democracy." He concludes that in solving that problem we shall be well on our way to help solve even greater problems of differences among the nations of the world.

Mirror of World Opinion

Faithful Servant

The Daily News (St. Thomas, Virgin Islands) dedicates its issue of March 13 to "Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, a gentleman of high order, a great public servant, a leader, a friend." Such is the impression Dr. Lovett made on the people of the islands during more than four years as Government Secretary and a few months as Executive Secretary. Yet he had to resign because Secretary Ickes believed, as Dr. Lovett interpreted his position in an interview with a News reporter, that his "presence in the islands, in view of the personal hostility of members of Congress, is a burden which the Department of the Interior cannot longer carry."

The circumstances are not in dispute. Dr. Lovett was brought down by the blunderbuss of the Dies committee. His name was found on the mailing lists of organizations which this famous but not dispassionate agency believed to have a communist backing. He was in favor of things like free speech. He was against injustice. So, according to their own assertions, were the American Communists. The Dies crusade was taken up by a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which induced Congress to cut off Dr. Lovett's salary. Since October he has been serving his country without salary. Now he can't do that any more—not in the Virgin Islands.

The St. Thomas Daily News saw Dr. Lovett as "a sincere, tolerant, hardworking public servant." His multitude of friends in this country knew him as such. His services are lost because of an accusation unsupported by anything a court would call evidence.—*New York Times.*

Not an Essential Industry

Recently we received a telegram from Herbert J. Charles, president of the United States Brewers' Association, sent out from the Shoreham Building in Washington, D. C., asking us to help the brewing industry to hold their technical labor men in their employment, and in substance asking that they be given deferred, special consideration and be removed from the non-deferrable classification.

Of course we will not comply with this request . . . because there is no one in the brewing industry that is irreplaceable. . . .

The brewing industry is not considered essential to the war effort. As a matter of fact, we could not deny, if we wanted to do so, that many of the essentials used in the making of beer and ale are needed in other quarters, such as the feeding of cattle and hogs. We also feel that everybody has to make sacrifices and go without things, and one of the luxuries that men may be willing to refrain from using will be beer and ale, instead of cutting down on sugar, coffee, coal, and all kinds of canned goods. . . .

The brewing industry can have laid at their feet by the trade unionists of America many offenses that we believe would be difficult for them to explain.

For instance, every corner in every slum district has some kind of saloon or tavern that certain breweries have certain influences over. Those rat holes are a disgrace!

Today the so-called tavern is a hotbed of anything but real Americanism. We realize full well that there are thousands of decent men in the saloon business, but the brewery owners are making no effort to clean up the rotten spots.—*The International Teamster,* Indianapolis, Ind.

Will Celebrate July 12th?

Our President Roosevelt's kindly observance of St. Patrick's Day by wearing a green tie, green carnation and green tweed suit, in compliment to our fellow citizens of descent from the Southern Irishmen, makes reasonably certain that on the 12th of July he will at least wear orange flowers in observance of the celebration of the battle of Boyne Water by the Orangemen of Ulster, whose descendants have many more votes in the Southern States than have the Southern Irishmen. He is the President of all the people.—*News and Courier,* Charleston, S. C.

Nationalists Doing G. O. P. Harm

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The Republicans will make a great mistake if they pitch their opposition to President Roosevelt's re-election on the wrong level.

There are some signs here that elements within the party seek to do this, with consequences that might be disastrous both to the Republicans and, if successful, to the Nation itself.

Werner W. Schroeder, Illinois National Committeeman, addressed Republican State Committee workers by radio last week, and was quoted as saying.

"He (the New Deal bureaucrat) is with you at every meal, telling you what coffee, sugar, bacon, and canned goods you can consume. He prescribes the shoes you buy and the cut of your suit. He limits your tires and gasoline—while lend-leasing it to all the world."

* * *

There is a good deal more of this sort of thing. The "New Deal bureaucrat" is blamed for dictating wages and, Mr. Schroeder charges, in obvious reference to the Austin-Wadsworth bill, (introduced, incidentally, by two Republicans), that if the "bureaucrat" gets his way "he will draft you into a labor army, to move you hither and yon to gratify his whims and serve his political purposes."

The trouble with this argument is that if the Republicans take over the Government next January they will have to run the war with approximately the same controls. There is plenty of room for criticism of the New Deal for the way it has instituted and carried out its home-front organization. But to attack it for the war rationing of gasoline and tires, shoe leather and food, and for lend-leasing goods abroad is a very dangerous argument, indeed. Surely, the Republicans do not want to catch votes by dangling before the electorate the promise that they will end these war controls after January? Yet Mr. Schroeder is the man who was nearly elected chairman of the Republican National Committee in December, 1942.

Another argument finds occasional expression here that is just as dangerous. It is based on the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt can easily be defeated because of the irritations which his foreign policy has caused among various American nationalistic groups. Republican Chairman Spangler is reported to have declared some time ago that "any Republican" can beat Roosevelt next November. In an article published in a strongly anti-Roosevelt local newspaper, the "anybody" argument is sympathetically summed up. For this and for that Mr. Roosevelt has lost votes, the writer asserts. He has lost votes because of "rationing," because of the "withholding tax," because of the "draft," because of the "Irish, Poles, Finns, Czechs, Germans, and Italians and other national groups," and because of the "opposition of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists." On these grounds, he will undoubtedly be defeated, the writer concludes.

The trouble with this kind of argument, as the wiser Republicans can see, and as Mr. Willkie himself has been hammering home, is that a Republican victory based on such a price, if a victory on such terms is possible, is not worth having.

If America is to win the peace, as well as the war, and if World War Two is to be made to mean anything, then the Republicans will be faced with approximately the same problems that the Democrats face, if they win the coming election. To win the election on grounds that would undermine the peace would be tragic; indeed, there is reason to suppose that the middle-of-the-road voter (who carries elections in this country) would rise in wrath against any such campaign.

* * *

Republicans face some embarrassment because of the wing in their party which offers such arguments. Mr. Willkie has repudiated it, and there is every reason to believe that Governor Dewey would repudiate it, too. In fact, this writer understands that Governor Dewey might go further, and has told friends that he would find use for not only Secretary Hull's but Mr. Roosevelt's prestige in foreign affairs, if he himself came to the White House. The difficulty is that the Republican Party faces injury at this stage of the race from the nationalist or isolationist fringe, and that with only one candidate forcefully repudiating it, the highly articulate group is apt to do greater harm before the convention is held.

Navy Close-Up

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

In the Marshall Islands, Feb. 11

One of the fine things about being a correspondent in the Pacific is that you meet such interesting vessels.

In the past twelve days, I have made the acquaintance or re-acquaintance of two subchasers, an LCI (Landing Craft Infantry), a minesweeper, a 2,100-ton destroyer, a light cruiser, two battleships, and a motor whaleboat, I have traveled on most of them—from 10 miles to 6,000.

The reporter with the Navy learns early in the game that a boat is, generally speaking, a water craft of not more than 50 feet in length. A boat is not a ship. Using "boat" when you mean "ship" is like not knowing how to manage the doily under a fingerbowl. You learn also that there is no such thing as a craft without virtues or, at least, eccentricities.

"Roll? Why, we rolled 70 degrees all the way down from the Aleutians. A subchaser is no place for a man without balance. . . ."

"If you think this is fast, you ought to see her when she's really opened up. Ever go below decks on a destroyer? Come on, I'll show you. . . ."

"These minesweepers are new. Very efficient ships. And one of the most comfortable the Navy ever built. . . ."

"The motors in these landing boats are going to revolutionize the industry after the war. . . ."

"She's not very handsome, but we can really throw out the lead."

"I asked for sea duty and what did they give me? An LCI! . . ."

"Ever been aboard a battleship before? Come on, I'll show you around. . . ."

* * *

With rare exceptions, the hospitality is ready and generous. "Glad to have you aboard" is the Navy way of saying "Welcome." And the Navy way of proving it is a cup of coffee, a "gedunk" (ice cream), some chow if it's chow time, a bunk if it's "sack" time; paper, a typewriter, and a place to write if you need it; soap, towels, a shower—the last sometimes the most appreciated of all.

Despite the hard work, boredom, and crowded living conditions on the majority of fighting ships, you notice a genuine if sometimes grudging affection in almost everyone for his own vessel.

When you are on a battleship, you learn that the carrier would be lost without the battleship's anti-aircraft protection and that the 16-inch gun is probably the most remarkable mechanism ever invented. When you are on a carrier, you are told that battleships are outmoded but comforting to have around.

Sometimes rivalry has an unhappy side. This usually results from the Navy's decision to publicize one out of a group of ships which have been in an action together. It is a questionable practice, likely to cause resentment among the crews of the unnoticed ships, and it has sometimes had downright unfortunate results.

* * *

A distinction which nobody would deny came to one of the subchasers in Kwajalein Lagoon last week. Subchasers don't receive very much recognition. This one was chosen to carry Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and party from a destroyer to a landing boat and return. The Commander in Chief of the Pacific was accompanied on his inspection tour by Admirals Hoover and Conolly, Generals Richardson, Smith, Hale, and a number of other dignitaries.

But one of the boys on the subchaser was disconsolate.

"Do you think anyone is going to believe that all those guys ever traveled with us? They are not. Why, last week, we had one general aboard and I doubt if we could make anyone believe even that!"

JOHN BEAUFORT

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The One Occupation

In men, in the state of the present life, final perfection is by way of an activity whereby they are united to God. . . . And therefore in the active life, which is busied with many things, there is less of the essence of happiness than in the contemplative life, which is busy with the one occupation of the contemplation of truth.—ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, in "Ethics."

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